The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28629—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1891.

K'S
FOOD
ND INVALIDS.

hat digests as easily as
grees with all Infants and

OOD that thoroughly nourishes
he addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd ,,
L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th ,,
L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	1879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail Route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for first, cond, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers eavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CH RGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan. '92.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
December 26, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	about 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	,, 23rd ,,
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	,, 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	to sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	8th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1891.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA Line S. S. "IBO," 1,060 tons, Captain COSTA, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 2nd January, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohlla, Mandvie.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1891. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 2nd January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st	Week in Feby.	for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd	,,	,,
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st	,, in March,	,,
†*MINNA GRAIG	4700	3rd	,,	,,
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st	,, in April,	,,

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

TOYS! TOYS!!

JUST UNPACKED a most magnificent Selection of the latest kind of Toys in numerous varieties, moderately priced.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of	100	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw. ,,	100	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw. ,,	100	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape ,,	100	2 0	2 4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,,	100	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw. ,,	100	2 4	2 8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped ,,	100	2 2	2 6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape ,,	100	3 0	3 6

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
,, ,, No. 2, ,, ,,	3 4	3 12
,, ,, No. 3, ,, ,,	3 0	3 8
,, NOBLES	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR 'XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MORENAS & Co. beg to call attention to the following List of Articles suitable for Presentation:—

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets	Rs. 25 to Rs. 400	Ladies' Necklets	Rs. 20 to Rs. 80
Brooches	,, 12 to ,, 125	Ladies' Lockets	,, 18 to ,, 150
Brooches and Earrings	,, 15 to ,, 17	Pencil Cases	,, 12 to ,, 100
Collar Studs	,, 6 to ,, 7	Pen and Pencil Cases	,, 50 to ,, 100
Compasses, Charms and Crosses	,, 5 to ,, 40	Pen Holders	,, 8 to ,, 15
Earrings and Earwire	,, 2 to ,, 50	Rings	,, 10 to ,, 550
Gent's Albert Chains	,, 100 to ,, 160	Scarf Pins	,, 5 to ,, 20
Gold Studs	,, 6 to ,, 7	Sleeve Links	,, 20 to ,, 40
Gold Paste Diamond Rings	,, 10 to ,, 20	Stud and Links	,, 40 to ,, 65
Ladies' Chains	,, 45 to ,, 80	Tooth Picks	,, 15
Ladies' Rings	,, 7 to ,, 350		

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Brooches	Rs. 2 to Rs. 25	Match Box	Rs. 3 to Rs. 8
Bracelets	,, 3 to ,, 27	Scent Bottles	,, 20 to ,, 40
Card Cases	,, 20 to ,, 25	Suits and Links	,, 5 to ,, 10
Christening Presents	,, 5 to ,, 50	Tooth Picks	,, 1 to ,, 5
Cigar Cases	,, 15 to ,, 35	Pen Holders	,, 2 to ,, 7
Compasses and Charms	,, 2 to ,, 7	Pencil Cases	,, 2 to ,, 13
Child Sets	,, 50	Pen and Pencil Cases	,, 8 to ,, 15

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Biscuit Boxes	Rs. 12 to Rs. 65	Ice Tongs	Rs. 3 to Rs. 18
Butter Dishes	,, 15 to ,, 40	Inkstands	,, 15 to ,, 35
Butter Knives	,, 4 to ,, 5	Jam Spoons	,, 2 to ,, 3
Champagne Taps	,, 5 to ,, 8	Liqueur Frames	,, 35 to ,, 200
Cruet Frames	,, 17 to ,, 65	Napkin Rings	,, 3 to ,, 20
Cheese Dishes	,, 15 to ,, 25	Paper Weights	,, 7 to ,, 10
Crumb Tray and Brushes	,, 20 to ,, 25	Prize Cups	,, 8 to ,, 100
Cabinet of Cutlery	,, 300 to ,, 450	Pickle Castor	,, 15 to ,, 30
Flower and Fruit Stands	,, 25 to ,, 28	Salt and Pepper Bottles	,, 6 to ,, 28
Goblets	,, 12 to ,, 20	Sardine Boxes	,, 22 to ,, 28
Gongs	,, 10 to ,, 1	Tantalus Liqueur Frames	,, 35 to ,, 200
Ice Pitchers	,, 35 to ,, 8	Trays	,, 10 to ,, 80
Ice Pails	,, 9 to ,, 6	Vegetable Dishes	,, 60 to ,, 120

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums	Rs. 5 to Rs. [illegible]	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in great variety	Rs. 15 to Rs. 40
Albums, Mother-of-Pearl	,, 75 to ,, [illegible]	Ivory Backed Hair Brushes	,, 20 to ,, 30
Blotting Books and Cases	,, 3 to ,, [illegible]	Ivorine Powder Boxes	,, 3 to ,, 7
Cabinet Photo Frames	,, 1 to ,, 3	Jewel Cases	,, 8 to ,, 75
Card Cases	,, 1 to ,, 9	Ladies' Hand Bags, in great variety	,, 3 to ,, 30
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	,, 2 to ,, 14	Memo. Books and Letter Case	,, 1 to ,, 9
Combination Cases	,, 11 to ,, 50	Photograph Frames	,, 1 to ,, 22
Date Cases and Stands	,, 2 to ,, 30	Photo Screen	,, 2 to ,, 25
Date Cases with Clock	,, ...	Purses, in great variety	,, 1 to ,, 14
Desk and Work Cases	,, 21 to ,, 30	Scrap Books	,, 2 to ,, 11
Dressing Cases	,, 11 to ,, 60	Scent Cases and Bottles	,, 2 to ,, 38
Dressing Bags	,, 40 to ,, 350	Sets of Scissors	,, 7 to ,, 20
Envelope Cases and Blotters	,, 5 to ,, 15	Travelling Bags	,, 40 to ,, 350
Fitted Bags, all Sizes	,, 17 to ,, 150	Work Boxes and Baskets	,, 6 to ,, 50
Flasks, Travelling	,, 12 to ,, 15	Writing Cases and Desk	,, 5 to ,, 35
Gongs	,, 10 to ,, 17		

MORENAS & COMPANY,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MILK OF ROSES.

A PURE, DELICATE, AND REALLY GOOD COSMETIC FOR **IMPROVING THE** COMPLEXION.

This is beyond doubt the purest and most satisfactory Skin Lotion in existence.

Price per Pot .... Re. 1-4.

AROMATIC **BETLE NUT**

TOOTH PASTE.

Removes Tartar, preserves the TEETH from decay, keeps the Gums sound and healthy, and imparts a Fragrance to the Breath.

Price per large Pot .... Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.	Relieves all pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skin. Irregular actions of Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys disappear before its magic influence. Can be used in all Climates, by old and young, for any length of time. The *Chemist and Druggist* says: "It is an efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant." Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
PETER'S POPULAR P. PILLS OR BRAIN PANACEA.	Used in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, Weak Brain and Impaired System. Incomparable in giving health, strength and vigour, 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and 7.
MUNK' CODLACTONE OR EMULSIFIED CODLIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.	The best preparation of Codlive Oil ever produced. The *Lancet* says: "Codlactone is likely to prove of value where indicated as the condition of Emulsion is of course calculated to promote speedy absorption." Professor Redwood says: "It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestive form, than in crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphates renders it of greater value as a medicine," Re 1-4.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, THE GREAT FEVER CURE!	The only preparation that is recommended for the cure of Fevers, Ague, Chill, Influenza, Malarial Disorders, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers. One bottle is sufficient to give relief in any case of Fever. 2s. 6d., or Re. 1, Fluid or Pill.
MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM.	Instant relief is guaranteed in all form of Asthma and allied Diseases. It attacks the very seat of the disease and brings relief in a few minutes. 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2.
HERMITS' HERBAL BRASSICON.	Is better than any in the world for relieving all pains and Aches to which human body is subjected. Try a bottle and you will find it a wonderfully effective Remedy for all Rheumatic Pains. 1s. 6d., or Re 1.
FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.	Is a superb Hair-dressing of the Nineteenth Century, Nourishing, refreshing and cooling. Keeps the Hair free from Scurf and Dandriff, promotes and encourages its growth, imparting strength to the scalp and skin of the head.

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

MECHANICAL TOYS! MECHANICAL TOYS!!

A LARGE COLLECTION SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2		,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☛ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Mons. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, 9 P.M.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PART I.—THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
PART II.—THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
"BLUE-BEARD,"

Front Seats	Rs. 2
Second Seats	Re. 1
Back Seats	As. 8

PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LAST SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 3 P.M.,
When Children will be admitted half-price to all Seats.

WANTED, A COMPETENT PIANIST.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK
WILL RE-OPEN FOR SKATING
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1892.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AND OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
will take place on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1892.

Handsome Prizes will be given for the best Dresses and Skaters.

Single Tickets, Evening Dress	Rs. 5
„ „ Fancy Dress	„ 3
Family Tickets, one Gentleman and 3 Ladies	„ 10

PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

N. B.—The Surface will be renewed, and New Skates brought into use.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th January. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of January, 1892, the above Company WILL CEASE to be styled as above, and that its business will in future be carried on in Bombay and elsewhere under the Name and Style "AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY"—Dated this 31st day of December, 1891.

J. JANNI,
Agent General, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Nav. Coy.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.

FOUR CURRENCY NOTES, each of Rs. 500, of the following numbers, are LOST in Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.'s office, where these notes were brought for payment to them:—
S-31 44373, 43451, 47505 and M-38 91805
Any person bringing them to the Undersigned, or giving such information as may lead to their discovery, will receive REWARD of Rs. 200 from the Undersigned.

DAMODHUR HURIDAS,
December 30, 1891. Mooljee Jaitha Market.

SANTHA! SANTHA!!
A DIGESTIVE EXTRACT OF TEA.
Universally admired and recommended.
Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID,
BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
FOR TOILET AND NURSERY.

Much used and becomes a favourite article to those who once use it. Delicately perfumed, soothing and free from mineral and poisonous ingredients. Annas 10 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated Tooth Powder is unsurpassed in arresting bleeding, correcting foul breath, strengthening the Gums, and thoroughly cleaning the Teeth. Per Bottle, Annas 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messrs. Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.
FORTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS AND STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY.
TO-NIGHT,
SIXTH PERFORMANCE OF
OUR GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.
SATURDAY NEXT,
GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4. Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a. m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE.
TWELVE O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT
WILL BE STRUCK ON THE
SILVER BELLS OF THE ORCHESTRA,
And the whole of the Company will sing
THOSE MERRY CHIMING BELLS,
AND AULD LANG SYNE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.
H. STANLEY.

NOTICES.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects:—

1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.

2. The endowment of an Evangelist to work among the Lathen. Required amount Rs. 5,000.

3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.

Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.

Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary, S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.

A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.
Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 515 OF 1891.

JOAQUIM SALVADOR RODRIGUES, Administrator, PAULO MIRANDA, JOSE THOMAS de SILVA, ANTONIO FRANCISCO de SA, IGNACIO GOMES, (all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay,) CAETANO ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, and JOZE RODRIGUES (both residing at Matoonga without the Fort of Bombay, the Wardens of the Confraternity of St. Francis de Assisi at Dadur without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the Members of the said Confraternity and other Parishioners of the Church of N. S. de Salvaçao at Dadur, aforesaid, all East Indian Inhabitants ....Plaintiffs.

VS.

The REVD. PLACIDO HILLARIO HENRIQUES, lately acting as the Vicar of the said Church of N. S. de Salvaçao and as President of the Confraternity of St Francis de Assisi, and PEDRO PASCOAL MURZELLO, lately acting as the Administrator, and JOSE FRANCISCO RODRIGUES, JOSE MATHIAS de MELLO, CAETANO MENDONCA, FRANCIS JOAO QUINY, DOMINGO ANTONIO De SA, all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay; and DOMINGO NUNES, residing at Matoonga, lately acting as the Wardens of the said Confraternity of the said St. Francis de Assisi, and PEDRO JOAO BRAZ FERNANDEZ, the Sole Surviving Executor of the late REVD. BRAZ FERNANDEZ, residing at Bandora, all East Indian Inhabitants ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all the adult male Members of the Confraternity of St. Francis de Assisi connected with the Church of Salvaçao, at Lower Mahim, and all the other adult Parishioners of the said Church, that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants, praying:—

(*a*). That the Defendants, Nos. 1 to 8, may be respectively decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds of the said Confraternity and of the Books of Account, Papers, and Documents thereof, and to deliver up possession thereof to the Plaintiffs.

(*b*). That accounts may be taken of the property and funds of the said Confraternity, which came to the hands of the Defendants, Nos. 2 to 8, and the said Braz Fernandez, and of the application thereof, and that the said Defendants, Nos. 2 to 8, and the Defendant, No. 9, be decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the amount or value of such part or parts thereof as may be so found to have been misappropriated or misapplied.

(*c*) That the Defendants, Nos. 1 to 8, may be restrained from interfering with the exercise by the Plaintiffs of the duties of their said offices of administrator and Wardens as aforesaid.

(*d*). For a Receiver.
(*e*). For Cost of this Suit.
(*f*). And further or other relief.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1891.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th day of December, 1891.

MESSRS. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 516 OF 1891.

SEBASTIAO JOZE de ABREO, Administrator, and JOAO FELIZ FERREIRA, CARLOS SEBASTIAO De SOUZA, LORENCO QUINY, SEBASTIAO MANOEL DE SILVA, all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, ANDRE SERRAO and SANTIAGO GONSALVES both residing at Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay, Wardens of the Confraternity of N. S. de SALVACAO at Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the Members of the said Confraternity, and the other Parishioners of the Church of N. S. De Salvaçao, all East Indian Inhabitants ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

The REVD. PLACIDO HILLARIO HENRIQUES, lately acting as Vicar of the said Church of N. S. de SALVACAO, and also as President of the Confraternity of SALVACAO, and DOMINGO FRANCISCO MURZELLO, both residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, ANTONIO MANOEL LUIZ and SEBASTIAO JOAO de SILVA, both residing at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, and JACINTO BARRETO and DOMINGO SERRAO (both residing at Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay) all East Indian Inhabitants, lately acting as Wardens of the said Confraternity of Salvaçao ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all the adult male Members of the Confraternity of Salvaçao connected with the Church of Salvaçao, at Lower Mahim, and all other adult Parishioners of the said Church, that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants, praying:—

(*a*). The Defendants, Nos. 1 to 6, may be respectively decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds of the said Confraternity and of the Books of Accounts, Papers, and Documents thereof, and to deliver up possession thereof to the plaintiffs.

(*b*). That the Defendants, Nos. 1 to 6, may be restrained from interfering with the exercise by the Plaintiffs of the duties of their said offices of Administrators and Wardens

(C). For a Receiver.
(D). For Costs of this Suit.
(E). And further or other relief.
Dated this 12th day of December, 1891.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th day of December 1891.

Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of BEGUM WAJIHOON-NISSA, daughter of NAWAB KHADUM HOOSEIN KHAN and widow of MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, late of Baghdad in Turkey, Mahomedan inhabitant, who died at Baghdad, aforesaid, on or about the 25th October, 1886, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 18th day of November, 1891, to HAJEE AGA ABDOOL HOOSEIN SHIRAZEE, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at his office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ABOOL HUSSUN KHAN, late of Kerbala, in Turkey, Mahomedan inhabitant, who died at Kerbala, aforesaid, on the 15 December, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted on the 18th day of November, 1891, to HAJEE AGA ABDOOL HOOSEIN SHIRAZEE, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator, at his office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, and on THURSDAY the 31st instant and FRIDAY the 1st Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th Dec., 1891.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 26th and 28th December, 1891, these days being the Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. FRIDAY the 25th being Christmas day, as also on THURSDAY, 31st December. The 1st January (being New Year's day.)

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. CLUB, under Rule 44 will Class, Age, and Measure horses on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd JANUARY 1892 at the Race Stand, Mahaluxmi, at 8 a.m.

Attention is drawn to rules 50 and 53.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Sleater Road, Tardeo, 28th Dec., 1891.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply

LIDBETTER and Co.,

Agents: The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

MR. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT will act as MANAGER in Bombay, and holds POWER OF ATTORNEY during the period the Undersigned is away from Bombay.

p.p., CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(Sd.) WALTER G. TREACHER.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby WARNED AGAINST DEALING in MY NAME with my SON FEEDAALLY ABDOOLCADER, who has become SEPARATE FROM ME.

ABDOOLCADER ESMALJEE MOTEEWALLA.
Bombay, 25th December, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 250 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET

WANTED.

WANTED,

A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER, having experience in Oil Extracting and Ginning Work. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and be able to manage the concern. Starting pay Rs. 70. Apply with copies of testimonials to

SYED A. RAHIM,
Managing Director,
Oil Mill and Ginning Factory, Warora, C. P.
Dated Warora, 24th December, 1891.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair Rs.	1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair „	4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front	„	1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for „	5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair „	2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3 „	2 12

PACKING FREE. } CASH OR V.P.P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.
EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £144,669, and now amount to £7,468,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.

FRESH CONCESSIONS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690 0 0
„	1885	£888,156 6 0
„	1886	£955,639 0 0
„	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible] per cent. REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

18[illegible]	£2,367,174 13 [illegible]	1884	£5,248,407 9 2
18[illegible]	£4,360,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
[illegible] Street.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

"WHITEWASH," g. cb: gel: aged. 13-2¼, W. I. T. C., life certificate. Beautiful jumper, perfect hack, carries a lady and well-known with the Bombay Hounds, Winner on the flat and across country. A maiden. Believed quite sound, open to any examination or trial.

Price Rs. 300. Open to offers.

R. J. BENTINCK,
1st Lancers. H. C., 19, Marine Lines.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF W. CLERKE, Esq.

ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kesterton.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill., a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently recommended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

BA

THE BANK OF CH
THE STRAITS, L

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......
RESERVE FUND ......
UNCALLED CAPITAL ......

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON DEPOSITS at Call..........2 per Cent. per Annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½	„ „
6 Months	4	„ „
3 Months	3	„ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.,* and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
On Fixed Deposits, for 6 months, at 3 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beochoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 981½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	170
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ..	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	465ex
Anglo-Indian..	9,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United........	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	310
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	530
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	1,230
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill........	1,000	700	700	15	630xd.
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	447½
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	225	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	510
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	98
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Hingunghat Mill........	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	570
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000		73
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co ..	400	250	250	25	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold........	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	945
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,345
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	690
Oriental........	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	670
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,450
Sassoon........	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,408
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,125
Soonderdas....	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	Nil.	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills .	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg ..	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	975
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld ..	750	400	all	32½	145
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	54	445
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	80x
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	24
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	110
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon........	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woolle Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	840

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	..	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown.........	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile ..	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited..	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance....	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	26½	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharashee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan..	3,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co........ ..	6,800	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	350	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
undy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	80
ll and Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Co.	2,000	500	all	85	965
Co.	1,300	100	100	10	93
o..	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

RICES OF BULLION, &c.

Gold	Rs.	23	
	,,	22-12	Nominal.
old old	,,	22-12	
new	,,	22-10	
	,,	22-14	
	,,	22-8	
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ns	,,	14-4-6	
Betterness	,,	106-10	
do.	,,	106-13	
	,,	224	Nominal.
	,,	223	
	,,	1281	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Sham Fight, Worlee.
Ordnance Department Annual Ball, Town Hall.
Yacht Club Dance.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sullamut left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close to-day at Karachi, at 5 p.m.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—Gifts of used Christmas numbers, books, periodicals, and newspapers would be very acceptable for the above. Address to the honorary secretary.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pachamba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 2nd January, 1892.

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES.—Bombay Steeplechases and Closed Races will be held on the 13th and 20th, instead of 6th and 13th of February. The Poona sky races are on the 8th and 10th February.

LADIES' GYMKHANA *vs.* THE GYMKHANA.—A cricket match has been arranged between the above Clubs for New Year's Day, Friday, January 1, 1892, to begin at 11 a.m., punctually. There will be a tent for ladies.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Madanlal Tookalal, living at Byculla, has reported to the police that his house was broken into, during his absence from home, on Monday night, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,836 stolen from a cup-board, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

WEDDING AT BARODA.—A correspondent writes:—A grand wedding was solemnized in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Baroda Camp, by the Rev. Father de Cruz between Lieutenant James Devine, eldest son of General James Devine, Commanding H. H. the Gaekwar's Regular Troops (Retired List), and Miss Leapolina Phillips, daughter of Mr. Leapold Philips, Superintendent, Baroda Workshops, on Monday. Misses M. Devine and S. Collins were the bridesmaids, and Mr. T. Devine the bestman. After the conclusion of the marriage ceremony which took very little time, the bridal party was accompanied by the ladies and gentlemen who were invited to the pavilion, situated in the centre of the Gaekwar's Public Park, where cake and wine was dispensed. Mr. O'Kelly proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The decorations both in the church and pavilion were magnificent and Mr. R. De Cruz is deserving great credit for his kindness in lending a helping hand towards it. After about 7-30 p.m., the guests began to vacate the pavilion for their houses so as to dress and return for the dance, which followed. The following were among those present:—General and Mrs. Devine, Lieut. F. and Mrs. Nissen, Captain and Mrs. Dacuna, Mr. and Mrs. Radenhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, Captain and Mrs. Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. Raitt, Mr. and Mrs. De Cruz, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Maria, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Kyte, Mr. and Mrs. De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. O'Rielly, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Black, Captain A. Lynn, Captain Montgomery, Captain Bastising, Mr. Devine (jr.), Mr. De Cruz, (jr.), Mr. Nissen (jr), Mr. De Souza, (jr), Mr Kyte, (jr.), Mr. Cowrey, (jr), Mr. Phillips, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. Mayers, Lieut. Tuback, Misses R. and A. Raitts, Misses C. and B. DaCunha, Miss Lynn, Misses L. and A. Devine, Misses S. and A. Collins, Miss A. M. Hillier, and Misses C. and R. O'Kellys.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB FESTIVITIES.

A CHRISTMAS treat for the children of the members of the Bombay City Police Club was given yesterday evening, at the Chief Police Office, Byculla. There was a Christmas tree very prettily decorated, and loaded with toys, which were presented to the youngsters. The Christmas treat took place in the open garden in front of the office building. There was a large gathering of children to whom tea and cakes were served, and a scramble for sweetmeats, bonbons, &c., created intense amusement amongst the youngsters. A band played during the evening. A number of Chinese lanterns were hung high upon the trees and when they were lighted, they presented a charming appearance. Superintendents Brewin and Jones, and Inspectors Dillon, Hack, Greyhurst, and Cobb were responsible for the arrangements; and it was gratifying to see that they had discharged their onerous duty in a way which did great credit to them. Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Clement, and Miss Chislett, who were busily engaged from the morning in decorating the tree and making other arrangements for the children's entertainment, deserve great praise and thanks. Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. G. H. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superindents Macdermott, Brewin, and Mr. Nicholls, head of the fire-brigade were present. It was gratifying to see amongst the youngsters, the two children of the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police. For the additional entertainment of the children some indoor games were also provided. The children and the large number of ladies and European police officers, who were present there adjourned to the upper-floor of the office which was charmingly decorated to see a magic lantern displayed by Mr. Stewart of Messrs. Thompson and Taylor and Mr. Hack. The exhibition was excellent and was much admired by the assembly. This over dancing was commenced in the hall, which was brilliantly illuminated, and was continued until midnight, after which the company dispersed.

DIVINE SERVICES.

"BOWEN" M. E. CHURCH.

A Watch-Night service will be held to-night (the last day of this year), to commence at 10 o'clock. There will be special singing and appropriate addresses. All are cordially welcome.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
THURSDAY, NEW YEAR'S EVE.
11-15 p.m.—Special Service with address.
FRIDAY, FESTIVAL OF THE CIRCUMCISION.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION, 1ST JANUARY 1892.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns.—70, The ancient law departs; 72, The year is gone beyond recall; and 73, For Thy mercy and Thy graces
The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1ST JANUARY 1892.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.
—Hymn 88.

THE Reichstag on Dec. 5 continued the discussion on the proposal to alter Article 31 of the Constitution. By this Article the immunity from arrest enjoyed by the members of the Reichstag ceases if the adjournment of the House extends over thirty days. The proposal to make the immunity permanent was supported by the Socialist members and opposed by the Radicals and Conservatives. The proposal was finally remitted to a select committee of fourteen members for examination and report.

THE French Government has intimated to the Vatican that it would be constrained to withdraw its Ambassador accredited to the Holy See, if the policy of the Vatican, in encouraging the Bishops to take part in compromising demonstrations, which causes great embarrassment to the French Government were persevered in. Cardinal Rampolla has sent a Note to the Nuncio at Paris, explaining that the Holy See had had no part in the attitude assumed by the Bishops, the affair being one regarding the internal policy of France.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I am happy to be able to tell you, on direct authority, that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's journey to the South of Europe is due to no physical necessity. They both have recovered from the illnesses from which they suffered in the summer and autumn and are now in excellent health, and have been intensely happy in the quiet routine of daily life at Hawarden. The sole motive of the journey is that Mr. Gladstone may obtain a holiday from his enormous and increasing correspondence. It is a tremendous burden. He has no private secretary, and it is thought expedient that before resuming the fatigues of Parliament he should enjoy a period of unlettered repose.

THE STANLEY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you find space in your crowded columns for a word of sincere and altogether unsolicited praise from one theatrical manager for another? I employed an evening of leisure recently in witnessing the pantomime now progressing at the Gaiety Theatre, and was delighted with Mr. Stanley's work in every way. Bright, various, genuinely funny, and always entertaining, there is not a vulgar line uttered, nor a broad situation utilized. Such enterprise as Mr. Stanley has displayed in this production deserves the warmest support. It would take a month of very good business indeed to pay for the scenery, dresses, and mechanical effects used in the pantomime. The work of the various artists is earnest always, and in many instances clever. Indeed, taken as a whole, the pantomime stamps Mr. Stanley as a generous manager, and a thoroughly competent stage manager. I enjoyed myself so much, that I am writing this in the hope that I may call the attention of Bombay theatre-goers to this holiday treat. It is in every way well worth seeing. I have often heard it said in India that Shakespeare and the serious drama is too heavy for the local play-goers. Perhaps so. Here, however, is a stage product as fresh and airy as the forest of Arden, as humorous as the sallies of Touchstone, as catching as the brightest of comic operas, and as cheap as steam-boats at a penny a piece.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE C MILN.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

A PARSI MARRIAGE AT BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing yesterday, says:—Last evening we have had the pleasure of witnessing a Parsi marriage at the "Allbless Baug" of the only daughter of Mr. Cursetji D. Satarawalla of Satara. The place was brilliantly lighted. The guests began to arrive at about 4-30 p.m., and before 5 o'clock the place was filled up by one mass of white dresses (the peculiar Parsi gown of honor) of many guests numbering about more than three hundred and fifty and about one hundred Parsi, European, and other native ladies of nobility and rank. The charming dresses with dazzling diamonds and beautiful pearl ornaments was a pleasing sight. Among the guests were the following:—Her Highness the Maharani Sahib Gaekwar of Baroda and suite, the Lady Shrimant Sumputrao and suite, Prince Fatesing RaoMaharaj and suite, Prince Jaesing Rao Mahraj and suite, Khan Bahadur and Mrs. Pestonji Dorabji Khandlawalla, Khangi Karbhari to H. H. the Gaekwar, Dr. J. E. Nevins, Chief Physician to H. H. the Gaekwar, Khan Bahadur Navroji D. Khandallawalla, Sub-judge of Poona, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. K. N. Karaji, Mr. D. D. Boottee of Poona, Miss Laughton, Mr. Fletcher-Lamb and friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Poonegur, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Wadia, Mrs. and Miss D. N Wadia, Mrs. and the Misses R. M. Patell, Mr. and Mr Shapur N. Bhedwar, the Mankaries of Baroda, and many other notable personages. Mr. and Mrs. Satrawalla, received hearty felicitations from the assembled friends and telegraphic congratulations from friends at out-stations who were unable to attend the ceremony. The happy couple were honored by some valuable presents from their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda. Her Highness seemed much pleased by the wedding, and the wedding was pronounced a thorough success.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captains H. J. Archdale and W. G. [illegible] Cole, Welsh Fusiliers.

CAPTAIN H. G. WESTMORLAND, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant A. V. Jenner, D. S. O., Rifle Brigade, remain at home on leave to 23rd February next and 31st instant, respectively.

LIEUTENANT W. BEADON, K. O. S. Borderers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant Grove, from 9th B. I, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. Colonel A. H. Prinsep, Colonel on the Staff, is posted to Cawnpore. To 1st Battalions.—Captain C. C. Melvill, Manchester Regiment; Lieutenants A. R. Tobbold, Scottish Borderers; and C. C. Herbert-Stepney King's Royal Rifles. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain H. S. Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenants J. S. Swan, Scottish Borderers; R. Martin, Highland Light Infantry; W. H. F. Basevi, South Wales Borderers, and J. F. Finnis, Manchester Regiment.

THE following appointments have been made:—1st Bengal Infantry—Lieutenants Venner and Wigh to be Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively. 19th Punjab Infantry—Capt McCarthy is, on return from leave, attached for duty. 40th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant Rennie, from 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer. 26th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Thompson is confirmed as Wing Officer. 33rd Punjab Infantry—Captain Boswell to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, and Lieutenant Annesley from 10th B I to be Wing Officer. 2-1st Gurkha Rifles—Captain Powell, from 1st Battalion to be officiating Wing Commander. 8th Bengal Cavalry—Captain Rivett-Carnac, from 19th B L, to be officiating 2nd in command. 23rd Pioneers—Lieutenant Powell is confirmed as Wing Officer. Lieutenant Pearson's appointment as Wing Officer is cancelled. 32nd Pioneers—Lieutenant Bell is confirmed as Wing Officer and appointed Quartermaster. Corps of Guides—Major Daniell, 1st P I, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, Lieutenant Baldwin to be Squadron Officer, Lieutenant MacLean to be Wing Officer on probation.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate return of traffic for the weekended 19th December, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	3,42,000	4,000	4,48,000
Or per mile of railway	61	205		268
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	25,95,348	57,55,493	1,1517	84,66,925
Total for 25 weeks.	26,97,348	60,97,499	1,1917	89,14,025
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 1,671-82 miles open)	1,07,583	2,83,545	[illegible]	4,00,384
Per mile of Ry do.	64	173	2	239
Total to corresponding date do.	25,98,018	41,60,450	1,0,92	62,68,360

Increase for the week .... Rs 47,616
Do. to date .... [illegible],45,665

IN several respects, writes the *Englishman*, the Calcutta Turf Club dinner on Saturday night was a memorable occasion. In the first place, Lord William Beresford proposed Mr. Apcar's health in a capital speech, and no congratulation could be more valued by a winner of the Viceroy's Cup than those of the owner of Little Prince. It was also a notable circumstance that the Hon. C. H. Moore again occupied the chair, and the closing words of his address will go straight to the heart of every sportsman who is interested in the welfare of the Calcutta Turf Club, or in the maintenance of a high class of racing in India. The prosperity of the Club, as Mr. Moore remarked, is dependent upon the friendly spirit in which the rules are interpreted, and the continued treatment of racing as a pastime. While it is right that rules should be observed with all strictness, it is equally important that difference of opinion should be dealt with in a liberal and generous fashion, and that the "subtle technicalities" of the law should be avoided.

MR. COTES, of the Indian Museum, had already told us as much as is known of the particular species of locust which is wont to plague the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. He has now written an interesting monograph on the locusts which have from time to time invaded Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Assam, with a short *resume* of what is known of locusts in other parts of the world to complete the subject. Every district officer has now available in short compass a tolerably adequate account of the various locust invasions, as well as of the life history of the different species of the insect, and of the methods which in various circumstances have been most effective for their destruction. The whence of the locust, and the why of the moment they elect for their migrations, are still points enveloped in some obscurity; but the practical aim of an acquaintance with this insect is to get rid of it, and much that is of purpose to this end may be learnt from the notes Mr. Cotes has collected.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Gujerati* understands that Lord Harris' government have resolved not to re-appoint one and the same gentleman to fill up a vacancy in the provincial legislative council caused by the retirement of any particular member. The principle is not open to serious objection, if good many public-spirited citizens can be found for the purpose of making a suitable choice from among them. But when the field is a narrow one and when government are not specially anxious to secure the help and advice of a Pherozeshah or Dadabhoy, an indiscriminate application of the above principle is sure to convert the existing sham councils into entire non-entities.

AN INDIAN SANDHURST.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—The manly speech of the Commander-in-Chief at Rajkote, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Rajkumar College, is every way deserving of praise. It was a rough speech, unadorned by any of the flowers of rhetoric. The simple soldier that he is, he delivered himself all through in a soldier-like strain. The speech may be compared to a rough, unhewn and unpolished gem. But its lustre was in no way diminished because of its unpolished condition. The veteran combatant, who has weathered for over forty years many a tough up and down in his soldierly career, could not suggest a sager counsel to the scions of native chivalry than that of soldiering. It was a pertinent and thoughtful advice which, we dare say, Mr. Macnaughten's youngsters will take readily to heart. Whatever the prejudices, the obstacles, and the opposition to an Indian Sandhurst, the time is approaching when the establishment of a Military College of the kind for the nobility and gentry of India is inevitable.

A NOBLE LIFE.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—The Parsee community have shown appropriate appreciation of the noble life and services of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit. Though less in name than his elder brother, but by no means less in true worth, the late Mr. Nusserwanji has left behind an example of unselfish benevolence and quiet charity, which has few equals. A gift of sixteen lakhs in charity, and made without ostentation or hope of reward, is not a common occurence, and the donor's name surely deserves to be fittingly recognised and perpetuated. Our Parsee friends have resolved to enter on the records of the Parsee "Panchayat" a resolution of a public meeting of the community expressing the high regard of the community for the distinguished philanthropy of Shet Nusserwanji. It has also been resolved to raise a fund to erect a suitable memorial. A committee has been appointed to collect suscriptions and to determine the form of the memorial. The movement as far as it has gone is confined to members of the Parsee community, but Shet Nusserwanji's charities were so catholic that it is meet that the appeal should be responded to by all the communities.

A SUGGESTED PROTEST.

The *Gujerati* suggests the holding of a public meeting in Bombay in regard to the attitude of Government towards the municipality. It says:—Nearly three months ago we suggested the desirability of convening a public meeting of the rate-payers of this city in order to protest against the action of the Bombay government in endeavouring to force upon them in an arbitrary manner burdens which, according to the celebrated despatch of Lord Ripon on local self-government, can only be cast on civic bodies, if government release equivalent sums from the provincial purse. At that time our suggestion did not attract sufficient notice. But now that the attitude of government towards the Corporation seems to be as uncompromising as ever, the rate-payers have begun to perceive that unless they also make their voice heard together with that of their representatives, there is no knowing what unjustifiable burdens may be thrown on them in the exercise of the wide powers retained by government for themselves in an enactment of their own creation and in moulding the provisions of which the citizens of Bombay could not possibly exercise effective control. The questions of primary education, police charges and infectious hospitals have excited considerable discussion not only in Bombay but has attracted notice also on the other side of India. The popular feeling in Bombay is entirely on the side of the Corporation and it is necessary that the ratepayers should give articulate expression to that feeling in order to strengthen the hands of their representatives.

THE CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—The Corporation had two field-days during the last week. It has long been fighting a constitutional battle with the Government on the two vexed questions of Infectious Diseases Hospital and Police charges. The Government has once more affirmed its resolution of compelling the Corporation to keep permanently a hospital for infectious diseases on pain of putting into force the bludgeon clauses; and the Corporation has now resolved to appeal to the Government of India against such compulsion. The Corporation contends, as our readers are already aware, that its liability is limited to the maintenance of an hospital during times of epidemic, and that sporadic cases should be provided for in general hospitals. We congratulate the Corporation on the courage it has shown, but we doubt if it will get better justice from the Court of Appeal. As to the Police charges it was proposed to appeal to the Secretary of State for India but eventually milder counsels prevailed, and it was resolved a deputation from the Corporation should wait on His Excellency the Governor to discuss the matter in a personal interview. Here too we are very sceptical of any solid results. But let us hope that Government will reciprocate the conciliatory on which the Corporation is adopting.

MR. ACWORTH ON MARATHI POETRY.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The series of lectures inaugurated by the Elphinstone College Union was wound up with an excellent lecture by Mr. Acworth on Marathi Poetry. Mr. Acworth is one of those few Anglo-Indians who rejoice in cultivating Indian languages. He takes a genuine pleasure in spending his leisure hours in reading Marathi, and his love and admiration for Marathi ought to put to shame many a man among the Marathi-speaking community. His opinions as to the value of Marathi prose literature and the respective merits of Marathi poets may be open to questioon, and we trust to refer to them at some length in another issue; but there can be no two opinions as to the obligations he has laid us all under, and the service he has done to Marathi, by bringing it prominently into public notice with so appreciative a review.

Says a correspondent of the *Rast Goftar*:—We thought Mr. Acworth would deal with the merits of Marathi poetry rather than its history. As it is, he has played the *role* of a literary historian and not a critic. Mr. Acworth would have well relegated the task to a Telang or a Ranade or to a less worthy luminary and given us his views of Marathi poetry viewed from European stand-point. We have not adequate conception of real poetry and have not yet learnt to distinguish between poetry and metrical composition. Even our best of poets have yet to learn that the object of poetry is pleasure and not instruction, though good poetry really does instruct. All the faults of the metaphysical school of English poets without their beauties concentrate with greater force and bulk in vernacular poetry. Jingles of rhymes, alliterations, inapt metaphors, far-fetched similes and obscurity are some of the most prominent features of our poetry. India is rich in nature, yet, strange to say, there is hardly a single vernacular poet who has drawn his inspiration from nature. At the end of his lecture Mr. Acworth did make an attempt to say something on what poetry ought to be, but it is a pity he said so little. However, we hope what little he has said won't be thrown away upon our young aspirants to poetic laurels.

The *Gujerat Mitra* thinks that the Bombay Municipal Commissioner has more energy and more vitality in him than can be expected from those who belong to the official class. He keeps good hours in the municipal office, is actively present at all municipal debates, draws up plans and estimates for municipal schemes, drafts out portentous administration reports, occupies his thoughts in the Leper Asylum question, and yet he can spare time to prepare papers for the Anthropological Society and the Elphinstone Union. That he is inclined to dive in the deep sea of literature is but natural for a cultivated English-brain. But that he should speak before a native audience on the sublimity of Indian vernacular poetry, and that too with the erudition and ease of one who is at home with the subject, is enough to excite our highest admiration and praise.

LORD RANDOLPH'S latest "ootrage"—if the Mashonaland correspondent of the *Cape Argus* is to be believed—is the preparation of a new map of the route he has recently covered, for use among intending tourists. The preponderance of Dutch names on the present route has so annoyed his Lordship that he has vetoed them all and substituted names that will, in a homely way, appeal to the English nobility. Thus, Klip Spruit is to be called "Grilled Partridge Creek," and Snikerbosch Kopje "Reetbuck-kidney-on-toast Hill." Halting places, too, are to be marked at convenient distances, so that travellers may arrive at reasonable hours for meals, instead of the present hideous practice of "the cattle first and the rest anyhow."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Arab, 2,722 tons, Captain S C Newey, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE s s "Lycia," MacIver Line, which left Liverpool on the 28th November, for Bombay via Karachi, will arrive in harbour at 11 a m to-day.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr O L H Napier, Miss E K Green, Miss M Hammans, Mr and Mrs W L Cameron, Mrs Carrol, Master Carrol, Col D. V Shortland, Captain Jellett, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arab.......	2722	Newey	A	K Nixon & Co
,, Chyebassa..	1711	Wilson	D	B I S N Co
H M S Schwalbe	670	Oelrichs......	F	German man-of-war
S.S. Brahminee .	523	Rice........	K	Shepherd & Co
,, Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	T Morrison & Co.
,, Siam		Weighell	M	P & O S N Co
,, Ibo	1112	Costa	N	V Ebrahim & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera, Bheema, and Krishna......Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan......	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W& A Graham &Co
,, Khedive	2131	Moule	4	P & O S N Co
,, Rosetta......	2039	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co
,, Imperatrix ...	2334	Egger	7	J Janni

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nyanza ..... 1421 ....Simons ....Allana Munjee and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Karagola (s)	Tice.......	Karachi, &c.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Arab, Captain Newey, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles.

The steamer Pachumba began to load yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
25	Lightning s.........	Spence	Hongkong, Dec 8.
	Nuddea s.........	Cave	Bombay, Dec 16.
	Lathom, ship.........	McGhie	Liverpool, Aug 22.
	Vortigern, ship ...	Davies	Liverpool, Sept 3.
26	Rewa s.........	Loutit.........	London, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24.—Steamers Goorkha, Canara, Bhundara and Kola, and I. M. S. Clive.
Dec. 25.—Steamer Shahzada.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
27	Clan Macgregor s.....	Liverpool.
28	Putiala s	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—180 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 150 cwts turmeric, C Chutoorbhoy; 41 bales wool, B Sajeen; 210 cwts coir yarn, H Canjee; 250 cwts coir yarn, P Govinjee; 20 bales wool, S Rahimbhoy; 2 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 8,000 cwts jowaree, and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales wool, P Dayall; 39¼ cwts ganja, S Maneck; 250 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 1,800 cwts bonemeal, H Dharsee; 2 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rosetta s—150 cwts olibanum, A Chaglanes and Co; 110½ cwts olibanum, M Cassumbhoy; 6 bales skins, S M Dhuramsee; 14 cases cardamoms, C Chatoorbhoy; 99 cwts olibanum, and 40 cwts gum, J Samjee; 13 cwts fish, maws, C Versee; 8¼ cwts cardamomseed, 5 lbs. moyeteeth, and 480lbs nutmeg, N Meanee; 1 case woollen carpet, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 4 cwts ivory, and 2 cases tortoise shells, E Pussia and Co; 750 cwts myrabolams, S Ramjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arab s—1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,185 cwts teelseed. Ralli Brothers.

Armenia s—1,000 cwts teelseed, and 150 cwts poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 1,179 cwts poppyseed, and 180 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,340 cwts castorseed, and 3,960 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—20 bales cotton, Dur Land Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong s—50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 22½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 39 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 3½ cwts ivory, C Versee; 24 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co; 7 chests opium, K Hurmookrai; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co; 18 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 33 chests opium, J Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—100 bales twist, and 54 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 61 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 3 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 43 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 47 chests opium, N J Abraham; 16 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, E J Abraham; 75 cwts sandlewood, M Fuckeerbhoy; 21 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 10 chests opium, K Hurmookrai.

FOR KOBE.

Khedive s—38 bales cotton, N Nowrojee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 50 bales cottom, M Shivbux.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Browne, Lieut, Beng C. I. Horse, from leave, from Karachi.
Eden, Major, Ms. 2nd York Regt, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Smith, Capt, Bo R A, from leave, to U. Burmah.

DECEMBER 30.

Paul, Major, Bo Lanc Fus, on leave, to Khandalla.
Hibbert, Capt, Bo Lanc Fus on leave, to Mount Abu.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st December, 1891.

1. The Adjutant's Office will be closed on the 1st proximo.
2. The following promotions will take effect in "F" Company from this date:—

Lce-Sergt W T Conway to be Sergeant vice Sergt W F Purvis reverted to the ranks at his own request.

Corpl S Simpson (II) to be Lce-Sergt vice Conway promoted.

Lce-Cor l J H Veevers to be Corpl vice Simpson promoted.

Vol J O'Brien to be Corpl vice T M Counsell resigned.

Vol W R De Cunha to be Lce-Corpl vice Veevers promoted.

Vol F Cornelius to be Lce-Copl vice B J Samuels resigned

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st December, 1891.

1. On Saturday next, the 2nd January, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder. No. 1 Company to continue the annual course of gun-target practice and No. 2 Company for general instruction in connection with the forthcoming annual course of the Company. Dress:—Drill order.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 30th instant:—Gunner A Bachman.
3. There will be class-firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—

Revd H King O'Connor, Ecclesiastical, Sr Chaplain, Bengal Establt.

Mr C Rustomjee, Offg Magte and Collr of Ballia, privilege leave for 3 months, from 26th Aug 1891.

Babu Dila Ram, Depy Collr, Banda, privilege leave, for 3 months.

On being relieved of the Offg charge of the Karwi Hospital, Banda, 3rd grade Asst Surg E H Thomas to resume duty at Allahabad, until further orders.

Mr J H O'Brien, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Moradabad.

Surg W G P Alpin, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be a Civil Surg, 2nd class.

Mr A E Gough, Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, resumed charge of his appointment, on return from furlough, on the forenoon of the 18th Dec 1891.

Mr J White, Magte and Collr, on return from furlough, to the Benares dist.

Mr R H Macleod, Offg Magte and Collr, Benares, on being relieved by Mr. J White, to revert to his substantive appointment as Dist and Sess Judge, 4th grade, and to be posted to the Jaunpur Judgeship.

Mr P C Wheeler, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Jaunpur, on being relieved by Mr R H Macleod, to revert to his subsantive appointment as Jt Magte, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur dist.

H E the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble W C Benett, CS, of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of the N-W P and Oudh, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the N-W P and Oudh.

Mr A R Sutherland, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is, on relief by Mr L B Simeon of the office of Offg Personal Asst to Chief Engr and Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, P W D Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, attached to the Secretariat on special duty, pending further orders.

The services of Mr D W Aikman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Buildings and Roads Branch of the P W D of these Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Municipal Dept, from the date he may be relieved of the charge of the Bijnor dist.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr. J. F. Connolly, Asst Commr, from the Delhi to the Umballa Dist.

Mr. H. A. Casson, Asst Commr, from the Kohat to the Peshawar Dist.

Mr. W. C. Renouf, Asst Commr, Hazara, is transferred to Jhelum, and placed in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan Sub-div of that district.

Lieut. C. W. Field, Offg Cantt Magte, Mooltan, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. M. W. Fenton, Asst Commr, is posted to Kangra, and placed in charge of the Kulu Sub-div of that district.

Mr. W. S. Davis, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Hazara to the Dera Ghazi Khan Dist.

Mr. F. E. Rose, Ex Engr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Peshawar Div.

Mr W Smith, Ex Engr, is posted to Dera Imail Khan Div.

Lieut. H. C. I. Birdwood, R.E., Asst Engr, is transferred from special duty in the Gomal Pass Works to the Simla Div.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF DECEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·131	W S W	2	69·1	43·1	64	...	0·16	—0·32
Agra	30·161	N W	2	73·6	43·6	71	...	..	—0·15
Cawnpore..	30·126	W S W	3	71·1	45·0	79	..	..	..
Allahabad .	30·119	W S W	2	75·0	46·9	83	..	..	—0·57
Jhansi	30·146	S W	1	77·4	48·2	62	..	..	—0·22
Jacobabad .	30·174	Calm.	2	74·4	44·1	62	...	...	..
Karachi....	30·164	N E	9	82·7	60·0	50	..	...	..
Ajmere....	30·231	Calm.	2	77·8	42·8	76	..	..	—0·17
Deesa......	30·145	E	7	86·2	50·9	37	..	...	—0·14
Rajkote ..	30·132	N E	5	83·9	50·9	73	...	..	—0·35
Veraval....	30·077	Calm.	7	84·[illegible]	60·3	49	..	..	...
Neemuch..	30·209	Calm.	3	76·7	42·9	48	..	..	—0·29
Indore	30·204	Calm.	1	78·0	41·1	54	..	...	—0·63
Saugor	30·136	Calm.	1	77·3	46·0	78	..	..	—1·49
Jubbulpur..	30·214	S E	1	74·4	39·4	84	..	...	—1·03
Hoshangabad	30·209	E	4	75·3	46·8	63	..	...	—1·25
Khandwa..	30·196	N E	2	78·7	44·5	54	..	..	—0·98
Raipur	30·146	Calm.	2	77·0	50·8	50	..	...	—1·02
Nagpur.....	30·161	N N W	3	79·4	50·2	41	..	...	—1·44
Amraoti ..	30·145	E S E	4	81·9	56·0	29	..	...	—1·62
Akola	30·176	Calm.	4	81·1	44·7	50	..	...	—2·06
Surat	30·104	N E	F	86·0	57·1	59	...	...	—0·18
Malegaon..	30·191	W S W	4	81·3	44·4	42	..	..	—1·22
Bombay ..	30·052	E N E	13	86·0	69·0	55	..	0·01	—0·74
Poona......	30·157	Calm.	6	82·6	48·4	42	..	0·02	—1·57
Sholapore .	30·131	E	9	84·2	57·6	39	..	...	—1·66
Ratnagiri..	30·016	E S E	10	91·9	63·9	46	...	0·01	—0·59
Belgaum ..	30·060	E	1	80·8	56·9	49	..	1·51	—0·42
Goa........	29·991	E S E	9	88·1	65·4	67	..	..	..
Karwar.....	29·978	N E	3	88·8	...	72	..	0·54	—2·47
Mangalore.	29·903	N E	2	92·8	69·9	74	...	2·01	—1·67
Calicut	29·983	E	4	83·8	69·1	69	..	3·97	—3·31
Cochin	29·989	N E	M	91·2	72·[illegible]	72	...	9·07	—0·33
Bangalore..	30·124	N N E	17	80·2	57·4	76	...	0·66	—5·76
Secunderabad ...	30·157	Calm.	3	82·2	52·6	60	..	..	—2·09
Masuliptm.	30·089	N N E	1	83·1	61·1	79	...	..	—8·24
Bellary	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
Cuddapah..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Madras	30·080	N W	12	82·7	72·7	88	..	10·12	—13·43
Coimbatore	30·057	E	5	86·8	67·3	92	..	1·45	—4·24
Trichinopoly	30·031	N E	8	85·6	69·9	74	..	4·68	—3·94
Negapatam	29·996	N W	13	81·9	71·7	93	...	33·35	+3·37
Colombo, (29th Dec.)	29·983	N N E	9	89·5	71·0	67	...	26·01	+5·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid fall at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, and Jhansi, the pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small. The general distribution remains unaltered. Gradients are steepish in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast, and moderate to slight in other places. The barometer reads below the normal at Delhi, Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and above it elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Nagpur, Malegaon, Madras and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other districts. The force has been moderate to fresh at Negapatam, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Ratnagiri, and generally light in other places. This morning, a wind velocity of 16 miles an hour is reported from Bombay and Ratnagiri, and 12 from Karwar. The maximum temperature is about normal in all districts. The highest maximum was 93° at Mangalore. Nights are very cool in Central India and at Hoshangabad, Malegaon, Poona, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa and Akola, but elsewhere the minimum temperature approximates to the mean of the season. The lowest temperature registered last night was 39° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are almost overcast at Coimbatore and Negapatam, and partially clouded at Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Ajmere and Jacobabad. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Gradients remain much the same as yesterday, and moderate to fresh winds are probable on and off the West and the South Coromandel Coasts. The air is rather damp to-day in the south of the Peninsula, and as the cloud proportion is increasing, a few local showers are not unlikely. Elsewhere, the weather continues to be generally fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 30.

The barometer has fallen almost everywhere, the fall being brisk over the Gangetic Plain and rapid at Ludhiana and Roorkee. Readings remain high and uniform over north-western and Central India, and low on the west coast and over the south of the Bay. Winds blow westerly down the Gangetic Plain, northerly over the Bay, and easterly over the west of the Peninsula, the force being strong at Saugor Island and fresh at Madras and Bombay coasts. The temperature has fallen in Madras and parts of northern India. The mean temperature is below the normal in central parts of the country, and about the average elsewhere. Slight showers have fallen at Quetta, Murree, and Cuddalore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·956
Temperature of the Air .... 78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 65·6
Dew Point .... 58·0
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·500
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 0·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day) 86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 69·5
General Directions of Wind * ......NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * 327
* From midnight to midnight.

A FRENCH writer furnishes some interesting and even startling statistics of the great hair industry, the centre of which is in Paris. Ladies may not like to believe it, but the fact is declared to be unimpeachable, that the bulk of the hair worn as wigs is not supplied by the 2,500 "coupeurs" who visit every corner of Europe to purchase the flowing locks of the peasants, but by the rag-pickers, who carry on a great trade in the combings which are picked up every morning in the dustbins of the great towns. Without the rag-pickers it would be impossible to cope with the demand for false hair in France. It is reckoned that in Paris alone, ladies daily comb out and throw away fifty kilos of hair, which is carefully gathered by the chiffonniers. The hair is then rolled in sawdust, and cleaned from all mud, dust, grease, and other impurities. Next it is carded, separated, arranged according to length and colour, and sold for from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. to the master chiffonnier, who, in turn, sells it to the hair dealer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!! —Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DON'T FAIL to see our Stock of NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for all Ages at Prices to suit every Purse, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, and Market.

FOR SALE.—FOUR PLATT'S Second-hand Single Beater SCUTCHERS making Laps for 46" Cards in working order. Twenty-one Platt's COP REELS, 40 Hanks Second-hand in working order. Apply to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEEL TRUNKS, Superior, by Newton and Shakspeare. FOR SALE, at HINK'S LAMP DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to the Agent.

PRESENTS.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED, for a High School in Bombay, 2 Graduates, and 2 Under-Graduates passed in Latin. Catholics preferred. Apply to "A. P. S.," care of this Paper.

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BARLEY SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, Sugared Almonds, Almond Rocks, Gelatine Lozenges, Gelatine Packets, Cough Lozenges, Butter Scotch, &c. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

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REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

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The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 31, 1891.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

CONSOLS declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 95¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106¼; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver remained at 43⅜d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £73⅞ and £72⅞, respectively; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 95 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher at £57 per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were quoted yesterday at 95 *ex-div.* compared with 95½ *cum div.* before the late holidays; Exchange in London was two centimes lower, at fcs 25·18½.

The Wheat Market was dull on re-opening, and rates both for No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool were 1d. per cental lower at 8s. 3d. for the former, and 7s. 10d. for the latter, Ex-Quay. Linseed was still quiet at the old quotation of 44s. 3d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, for Bombay Seed.

Business in Cotton in Liverpool was resumed yesterday, and the market closed quiet, Surats neglected, and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, of which East Indians formed no part. The price of ready Americans was 1-16d. lower than it closed before the holidays at 4 3-16d.; and American Arrivals were 7-64d. down in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 1-16d. for December-January deliveries, and 4½d. for April-May. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports (unusually heavy on account of the late holidays) were 144,000 bales.

The Manchester Market has been quiet at lower quotations for some descriptions, say, 1d. less in 7lbs. Shirtings; and ½d. in 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, and 3 lbs. Madopollams. The price of 40s. Mule twist remained at 8d. per lb.

No further change to speak of took place in the price of Cotton in New York yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 7¾ cents; while March Futures were one point higher, at 7·72 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales; and this season's arrivals, so far, compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday Receipts	49,000	49,000	53,000
Three day's do.	150,000	150,000	140,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,466,000	4,371,000	4,236,000

COTTON has been dull in tone here to-day in sympathy with the Liverpool market, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Business has again been upon a very small scale, exporters having bought only 200 bales of new Bengals, at Rs. 161; while the Mills have taken 100 bales of old Akote, at Rs. 173; 100 old Westerns, at Rs. 148; and 50 bales new Akola, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have continued to be neglected to a great extent by shippers, and very little fresh business has transpired. The tone of both markets has been quiet and prices are unchanged for all descriptions. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,184	bales.
Wheat	23,423	cwts.
Linseed	3,163	„
Rapseed	1,280	„
Gingelly	5,808	„
Groundnuts	1,074	„
Castorseed	1,448	„

FREIGHTS are weak, and for forward shipment, rates are little lower. Business has been done for Liverpool, for February shipment at 2s. for Marseilles, for April, at Rs. 22s; and for Antwerp, for May at 23s. per ton

EXCHANGE opened the same as yesterday, the only exceptions being that one Bank has been drawing some Demand at 1s. 4 21-32d. Of Private Paper there has been but little offering, and the market left off quiet but steady at the following ready quotations, the Banks closing this evening until Saturday for the New Year holidays:—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 4 5-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·77.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was again a trifle lower during the greater part of the day, Fours having been quoted at 106¾ for cash and the Settlement on the 5th proximo, but unaltered for the February account at 106⅞; the tone of the market has been firm, however, and at the close 106 13-16 was named for cash; 105¼ has been quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have shown some animation to-day in the principal lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, the changes which have taken place, at our revised quotations, having favoured buyers more than sellers in the former, and the reserve in the latter Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the others.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted. Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post, no extra charge, no extra address.
Moulmein-Bangkok route interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th December, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	4	7 p.m.	12	4
Teheran	30	1	34 p.m.	..	23
Suez............	30	2	30 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th December, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	...	30	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	13	...	3
„ Madras	...	15	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th December, 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	97,000	1,65,000	4,000	2,66,00
Or per mile of Railway	210	358	9	57
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	18,15,442	29,64,729	80,478	48,90,69
Total for 25 weeks	19,42,442	31,29,729	84,478	51,56,61
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,720	1,72,098	3,539	2,59,35
Per mile of Ry do.	182	373	8	56
Total to corresponding date do.	19,73,140	25,43,401	92,090	46,08,634

Increase for the week .... Rs. 6,643
Do. to date .... „ 5,48,015

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 29.

10 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 75·3

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

8 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 71·1
10 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 76·5
2 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 85·9
4 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 84·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

FRANCE.

DEATH.

FINCH—November 28, at Bordeaux (France), of pneumonia, Cephise Finch, widow of Frederick Finch, of Shahpur-Undee (Tirhoot).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DADY—December 27, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr E Dady, I P W, of a son.
GROVER—December 14, at Meerut, the wife of Captain M H S Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.
MILLER—December 26, at 3, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Miller, (Jr)., of a daughter.
STOWELL—December 20, at Belgaum, the wife of G F Stowell of twins (son and daughter,) prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

FOLLETT—OSLAND—At St Mary's Church, West Ridge, Rawalpindi, by license, by the Rev H W Griffiths, John E G Follett, Sergeant-Major, No 3, M B R A, eldest son of the late Walter Follett, of Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, to Elizabeth Osland, eldest daughter of John Osland, of Brook House, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—December 22, at Rawalpindi, Edward Harcourt, infant son of Edward and Emmeline Clarke, aged 11 month and 14 days.
DAVIS—December 20, at Rawal Pindi, of enteric fever and inflammation of the lungs, Lieutenant E H Davis, B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 26 years.
KELLY—December 23, at Maldah, Mary, the beloved wife of James Kelly, Civil Medical Officer.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1891.

GENERAL BOOTH arrived in Bombay yesterday from Madras, and after a few hours' rest has gone on to Gujerat, to inspect the work of the Salvation Army in some of the villages of that Province. He returns here in a fortnight and his coming is looked forward to with interest by a good many who have taken no part in the work of the Army, and whose attitude in regard to it is possibly one rather of curiosity than of actual sympathy. But, however reluctant the public of Bombay may be to take more than a platonic interest in the proceedings in the Salvationist pandal next month, the old antagonisms which gave unwelcome prominence to the Army here some years ago has disappeared, and General Booth may be sure of at least a respectful welcome when he returns here. The work with which he is identified is, to say the least, a great fact, and one which no observer of the movements that make up the chronicle of our time would leave out of account. In England, while a considerable section of the community have minimised its achievements, and have given to its officers something like the reception that the men of Ephesus gave to the pioneers of Christianity, the common people "have heard the Army gladly, and the Established Church, home of conventionalism though it is, has paid it the sincerest form of compliment by starting a Salvation Army of its own. It is not as easy to take the measure of its success in India as it is at home. Here it is a less patent innovator, and apparently a less potent. The inert masses against and amid which it works have thus far shown little disposition to respond to its calls upon them. This is not for want of energy or of self-sacrifice, or of plasticity in the methods adopted. If ultimate failure waits upon the Salvation Army in India, the least likely of all possible explanations will be the neglect of the Army to adapt itself to the external conditions of the society amid which it works. When Englishmen and women go out into the Indian villages, wearing the garb of the country, living on the same fare as the people around them, and even endeavouring by change of name to engraft themselves upon the community whom they are endeavouring to influence, they have done all that human nature is capable of to become all things to all men. Unless, indeed, they go farther, and following an example that became famous in the ecclesiastical history of the last century in Europe, show an unexpected tolerance for the practices of the religionists whom they have come to convert, it is difficult to see how the process of assimilation with the natives of India can go further than this. A fortnight hence General Booth will tell us what the visible result of it all has been. We hear that in one Gujerat town he will be welcomed by over two thousand converts whom the Army has gathered in in that neighbourhood. Apparently then there is something to show for the work that has been done. But even if that is so the Army is still in the day of small things, and there is abundant room for the play of the faith and enthusiasm which elsewhere have given the Salvation Army a strength that is wanting to it even in the most prosperous of its mission fields in India.

The fact need not be concealed that the interest awakened by General Booth's visit would have been much smaller than it is if he had come here simply as the chief of a remarkable evangelistic organization. His tour in three Continents derives something more than a secondary interest from the social work which he inaugurated in England a year or two since, and in the furtherance of which he has toured through South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. There the welcome he has received has been invariably cordial, alike from the official classes—who can of course give him powerful aid in his "over-sea colony" scheme—and from the working classes, who can help him considerably if they observe an attitude of benevolent neutrality in regard to that project. In this matter, indeed, General Booth may almost be said to have the whole world before him. All the Australasian Governments, with scarcely an exception, are well disposed towards the undertaking; but as yet no decision has been arrived at as to where the colony is to be planted by which the over-pressure of English poverty is to be relieved. It seems, indeed, as though this powerful friend of the poor were about to be troubled by an *embarras de richesses*, for the last mail brought him an offer from the Canadian Government to take over a party of emigrants at £3 ahead, giving them facilities for settling upon easy terms upon some of the best lands in the Dominion. The conclusion which General Booth seems to have arrived at as the result of his wanderings through Greater Britain is that for the poor of Great Britain, at all events, there is land enough to spare in the lands beyond the sea; and as the public at home have shown remarkable confidence in his guidance, and great readiness to supply him with the means of carrying out his plan, we may expect to hear shortly that the Salvation "Over-Sea Colonies" are in working order. All this, however, relates only to the English part of his enterprise. But the Salvation Army aims at covering at least as much territory as the British Empire, and India has for some months since been included within its scheme of social amelioration. Its Prison Gate Brigade, its shelter for destitute and fallen people, its labour bureau, and its workshop for the unemployed—all these features of its activity at home have been reproduced here, on a scale not small enough to escape notice, yet scarcely large enough as yet to warrant large expectations in regard to the future of that branch of the Army's operation. "Darkest England" has been followed by "Darkest India," a work in which, with a faith that ought to remove mountains, Mr. Booth-Tucker has sketched out a scheme by which the whole economic problem of India is to be solved. General Booth, who confesses that he has more to learn than to teach us about the "submerged fifth" in India, has a less definite confidence concerning the "way out" of Darkest India. For the present he seems much more willing to receive information and advice than to impart it—an attitude which will increase his claims upon public respect.

Here the economic problem is peculiar to the soil, and a mere transplantation to India of the ameliorative machinery which may prove to be effectual in England, even if the same motive power could be supplied, would be to little purpose. At the very threshold of all inquiry into the subject we are confronted with the question "who are the poor?" The shortest and easiest answer would be that they are the classes who live upon daily wages, for these are the first to succumb in famine. But they are rooted to the soil which they help to till, and to organize them into migrating bands, and plant them upon unoccupied waste land, is a task which, however narrow the limitations we may place upon the right functions of the State, can be undertaken in India by the State alone. And the answer we have suggested would unfortunately be very incomplete. There is not much less poverty amongst the revenue paying, cultivating class—those who are fixed to the land either by occupancy rights or by the quasi-proprietorship which is possessed by ryots under a thirty years' settlement—than there is amongst the labourers who work side by side with them. Now these obviously are not fit subjects for "regimentation," which necessarily implies, as a first step, their removal from the land they occupy to some promised land which is to yield them plenty. The revenue-paying cultivator, poor as he often is, cannot by the nature of things be brought with the scope of any scheme of organized relief. If Government can lighten the burden of taxation upon him, can relieve him from the inordinate pressure of debts contracted very largely through foolish and extravagant social customs, and can lend him for reproductive outlay upon his farm at five per cent. money for which the village banker extorts six times as much, the poverty of the poorer cultivators will be mitigated. The problem is therefore, in a degree quite unknown in the problems of poverty and destitution in England, a political one, and we are not hopeful of any results that might follow from General Booth's best and wisest efforts to deal with it. Work there is nearer at hand which comes more nearly within the scope of an organization which, closely though it may assimilate itself to the Indian community, must for all time work outside the caste system. If the Salvation Army, with its already wide experience of social work, could apply itself to a solution of the problem what to do with the European and Eurasian poor, who claim rather more than they get of the attention of people of their own race, the enterprise could be brought within manageable compass. There is no organization yet in existence which will enable us with an easy conscience to turn the beggar from our door, confident that he will not starve if we refuse him our alms. Here, then, is a field in which General Booth and the able men associated with him, when they have obtained the requisite knowledge of the local conditions to be dealt with, may work with promise of success, and with the certainty that they will meet with the thankful co-operation of their countrymen in India. But we have a strong conviction that the Army will be attempting work far beyond its reach if it attempts to bring to land the "submerged fifth" of whom so much has been said.

THE two numbers of the *Journal of Indian Art*, which have just appeared simultaneously—those for October last and for the coming month—constitute at once a sumptuous and a patriotic enterprise. They deal exclusively with the collections of Indian Art at Marlborough House and Sandringham, and the least service that they will accomplish will be to show the Chiefs and Princes of India, of whose loyal bounty these collections were the outcome and the token, that these "gifts, rich and rare" are treasured and appreciated, that they are made much of, and that places of honour and prominence have been given them in the Prince of Wales' beautiful houses. We do not know whether it is due to Sir George Birdwood, or to Mr. Griggs, the cunning reproducer in many forms of all these beauties, that the donors of them have been given an opportunity of learning how their gifts have been arranged. But these beautiful collotype and chromo-lithograph pictures of the India Room at Marlborough House, and of the rooms at Sandringham Hall in which other portions of the Prince's collections of Indian art are displayed, will tell in many an Indian palace of the keen appreciation with which these things are cherished. The Prince of Wales has, indeed, turned to account these souvenirs of his visit to India in a way which invites the highest approval. Sir George Birdwood reminds us, in an introduction which is characteristically learned and sympathetic, that his Royal Highness's first thought, on the collection being shipped for England, was to order that arrangements should be made for their exhibition at South Kensington. Since then they have been shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, at Bethnal Green, where they were a delight and a wonder to the industrious poor of East London, as well as at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and York. Thus, before entering into final possession and enjoyment of these costly treasures, the Prince of Wales took care that they should fulfil their function of proclaiming anew to the West how fully the skill and the taste and the richness of Eastern art can minister to the eye's delight. And now the facile pen of Sir George Birdwood, aided by Mr. Griggs' wonderful skill in the faithful reproduction of every detail in colour and form of Indian art workmanship, is giving new prominence to them, and making them serve as eloquent exemplars of the merits of the art to which they belong. Sir George Birdwood's introduction, brief though it is, leaves unsaid little that has to be said in praise of Indian art. Only the magic of Ruskin, he admits, could picture in words the dazzling beauties of the India Room at Marlborough House, and "within that circle none durst walk but he." But Sir George Birdwood's unconscious discipleship of Ruskin reveals itself in many a choice sentence in this brief monograph. Ruskin, surely, if asked to write something about a series of brass images from the Vizagapatam district, as grotesque as anything conceived in Gothic gargoyle, would have used no other than Sir George Birdwood's happy description of them as "amusing little figures, illustrating the whole gamut of military swagger in man and beast." No art critic that we know of, save Ruskin himself, has a keener sense of subjectivity in the art he expounds than Sir George Birdwood. The predominant thought with him in contemplating any work of Indian art is that in India everything that is made is for direct religious use, and that there is nothing made that has not a religious significance. This, we take it, will be the keynote of his *magnum opus*—a work by the way, which seems a long time in coming, but which when it comes will, we believe, satisfy the very high expectations that have been entertained concerning it. No one that we kno of is more capable of making the art of Ind convey to the Indian people themselves, an to the world at large, its full esoteric significance, and this admirable monograph supplies an acceptable foretaste of the greater work that is to come.

WHEN Lord Reay was in Bombay he was fond of telling those he met at school gatherings that Scotland, the country where his ancestors flourished, led the way in matters educational. And considering how many Bombay men, anxious to extend their knowledge, put their names on the books of the Edinburgh University, it may be taken that they believed it. Whether or not it has led in the past is no matter. It certainly promises to do so now, for Dundee, a town which has its own patriotic song, desires to add to the curriculum of elementary schools by the introduction of dancing. It is not to be compulsory, but purely optional, and those who desire their children to receive instruction in the terpsichorean art are to pay extra for it. The idea is to throw open the schools when they are not otherwise occupied, and let the reel, the strathspey, and fling be cultivated. It would never for a moment be supposed that a proposal such as this would be carried without much opposition, for there is much puritanism and pedantry in Scotland which will have to be overcome before such an innovation may be accepted. No one has raised an objection on the ground that duly qualified instructors are unobtainable, but a contemporary doubts whether any professional dancers of the fling are obtainable. There are men ready at all times to "fling" for the edification of shooting parties in the grouse season and at Highland games, but they are usually engaged in avocations of a whol different nature. The professional Scottis dancers, whom one meets in popular places amusement, more frequently hail from th south of England than the north of Scot land. A teacher of this kind is as muc an absurdity as a Swede brought out here t teach Hindustani, or the tabor-player whom a fictionary Minister of Education carried from Provence to Paris. The *Daily Telegraph* draws an amusing picture of a score of Dundee boys nimbly footing it in a line along the floor of a school-room, with the properly qualified instructor bounding magistrally in front of them and emitting at intervals that unearthly, not to say eldritch, shriek which appears to be an essential part of the performance. That is but the humorous aspect of it. Much time is devoted to the development of the arms and chest, why should not the nether limbs receive a fair share of attention? Many of the present generation would have been glad enough of instruction in the art of which they are now so painfully ignorant that it becomes necessary for them to "sit out" or occupy space which others might more profitably utilise. The London School Board has long ago was moved to provide pianos for the board schools, though it has not proposed to give tuition in the mysteries of the mazy waltz. Perhaps our Joint Schools Committee may in time be seized with the idea of devoting the ratepayers' money to the cultivation of the indigenous nautch. But for the present Dundee has a fair chance of standing alone in its enterprise.

IN the friendliness of his honest heart M. de Blowitz puts the successor of the late Lord Lytton on his guard against a pitfall which even that practised diplomatist failed to avoid. It appears that last spring Lady Lytton, who kept at her former relations with the Faubourgs,—that is to say with the Royalist families who do not love the Republic—got up a dramatic *soiree* and invited three hundred guests selected from her own circle of friends. None of those connected with the present *regime* were asked. Lord Lytton, who went everywhere and knew everybody in official, political, literary, and artistic circles, soon afterwards gave a garden party, to which everyone was invited. The entire Ministerial circle—i accordance, we are asked to believe, with decision arrived at by a Cabinet Council—remained away. Wonderful to relate, nothin was said at the time—even by M. de Blowit himself—about this awkward incident. No thing but the duty of giving the Marquis o Dufferin and Ava an accurate idea of th situation in which any Ambassador is no placed, causes him to refer to it now. But h assures us that had Lord Lytton lived h would have found in his relations with th official and Republican world, the extent o the mischief. Had he attempted to ignore the vexatious impressions produced, and not contrived to efface them, "the incident would have had unpleasant consequences for himself and for his mission." In other words Lord Lytton must have been recalled. It is very difficult to believe that so experienced a diplomatist as Lord Lytton would have been the victim of such a piece of gaucherie as that which is thus ascribed to him. One thing is absolutely certain; that Lord Dufferin does not stand in any need of this lesson in what to avoid, to fulfil with tact and discretion the social as well as the political duties devolving on the British representative in Paris.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with incoming English Mail, is expected to arrive in Bombay about 8 o'clock on Monday evening.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. W. BRAY, C. B., whose death is announced by Reuter, served with the 31st Regt. throughout the Campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under General Pollock, and was present at the actions of Mazeena, Tezeen, and Jugdulluck, the occupation of Cabool, and the different engagements leading to it. He served at the capture of Khytul in May 1843 with the Umballa Brigade and commanded detachments of Infantry a Cavalry in the suppression of the electio [illegible] Nottingham in July 1865. He was co [illegible] H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] able and praiseworthy conduct, an [illegible] and ability he displayed on that [illegible] served with the 4th King's Own [illegible] Abyssinian Campaign, and was [illegible] action of Arogee and Capture o [illegible] commanded the Rear Guard of the [illegible] ously on the return to the coast [illegible] despatches, Brevet of Lt.-Colon [illegible] Lastly he commanded the 2nd [illegible] 4th Regiment throughout the Zul [illegible] and commanded the Utrecht d [illegible] latter part of the war. General [illegible] Army in 1839, serving with th [illegible] was promoted Lieutenant in 184 [illegible] Major, 1862; Lieut.-Colonel, 18 [illegible] and Major-General in 1882.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCESS OF WALES FUND FOR MRS. GRIMWOOD.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Princess of Wales has remitted to Mrs. Grimwood the sum of £1,300, as the result of the subscription started by H. R. H. amongst the wives of officers and men of the British Army, to show their appreciation of the heroine of Manipur.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Prince Christian continues to progress very favourably.

A NEW RANK FOR PRINCE GEORGE.

The *World* announces that Prince George of Wales will shortly be created Duke of Kent.

A DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

It is officially announced that Lord Vivian, British Minister at Brussels, has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in succession to Sir Robert Morier.

THE CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* expresses regret at the departure of Sir Robert Morier, who, it says, has largely promoted good relations between Russia and Great Britain.

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The *Times* states that negociations have begun between Russia and Germany with a view to the former country joining the new continental Commercial League.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE AMBASSADORSHIP.

It is believed that either Sir Evelyn Baring or Sir Drummond Wolff will succeed the late Sir William White as British Ambassador at Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE VATICAN.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

It is reported here that Great Britain is negociating with the Vatican to prevent the nomination of French Chauvinist Bishops to Egypt.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 29.

The Japanese Parliament has been dissolved, owing to the persistent opposition of the popular party to the Government measures, one of which provides for relief being granted to the sufferers by the late earthquake.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Major-General Edward Bray, C.B.

THE SEVENTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

At the opening of the sitting of the Congress to-day the President read a telegram from "General" Booth calling the attention of the Congress to the claim of the millions of India's starving poor; and urging the consideration of some scheme by which the destitute multitudes could be placed upon the waste lands of the country in such an organized and befriended manner as would enable them to gain healthy existence. The Congress decided to reply that no possible scheme of emigration could perceptibly relieve the fifty to sixty millions of half-starving paupers, whose sad condition constituted the primary *raison d'etre* of the Congress. It was only by modifying the inauspicious conditions out of which this widespread misery arose and by raising the moral standard of the people that any real relief was possible.

The committee appointed to consider the question of holding the annual session in India prior to the session in London, decided that future Congresses should be held under the same regulation as heretofore. The resolution was confirmed by the Congress.

[illegible] motion was advocated earnestly entreating the Government to mitigate the harshness of the forest laws.

The thanks of the Congress was accorded to Sir W. Wedderburn and members of the British Congress Committee for the services they had rendered, and urged them to widen henceforth the sphere of their usefulness by interesting themselves in those questions dealt with by the Congress in India.

Mr. P. Mehta, in the course of a speech, asked the Congress to put on record an expression of gratitude felt throughout India for the signal service rendered by the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh to India, and the deep and universal sorrow which his untimely death had engendered.

The Congress put on record its high esteem and appreciation of the services which Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee had rendered during the past quarter of a century to the cause of India; and also resolved that in view of the General Election now impending in England and in accordance with the recommendation of the British Committee the provincial arrangements set on foot for the holding of the Congress in England be suspended until after the Election.

[illegible] was re-appointed Secretary and the Hon. Pundit Ajudhianath, Joint Secretary, and it was resolved that the next meeting of the Congress should be held in Allahabad, in December, 1892.

The session dissolved with three hearty cheers for H. M. the Queen-Empress.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS FROM DROUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

Government and municipalities are adopting [illegible]easures to alleviate the distress in the Sholapur [illegible] Dharwar districts.

[illegible]vernment have sanctioned Rs. 5,500 and [illegible] Board Rs. 11,000 for relief works in the [illegible]istrict.

[illegible]ourable Morarjee Goculdass's son has [illegible]teen hundred acres of pasture land for [illegible]aze *gratis*.

[illegible] Snow has recommended Government [illegible]serve forests of the Sholapur district be [illegible] for grazing cattle.

[illegible]harwar District local Board have sanc[illegible] 30,000 for opening relief works and [illegible]es raising a loan of five lakhs for con[illegible]oads and bridges in the Dharwar dis-

LAYING OF FOUNDATION-STONE OF LEPER WARDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the two new leper wards in connection with the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, for constructing which the widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit has given Rs. 8,000, was performed by Mr. Keyser, the Collector. The Infirm Asylum was founded on private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,07,172. The present number of patients is 72, of whom 40 are lepers. There was a large assemblage present.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, in asking Mr. Keyser to perform the ceremony, said Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Booti brought to the widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit the want of some wards in the Infirm Asylum for houseless lepers, and as her son the late Mr. Jamsetjee Petit had great sympathy for lepers she expressed her willingness to supply this want by giving Rs. 8,000 to build two wards, to be called the Nusserwanjee and Jamsetjee Petit Leper Wards.

Mr. Keyser, speaking on behalf of the Infirm Asylum, thanked Mr. Nusserwanji Petit's widow for the noble gift. He said that among philanthropists known wherever the English language is spoken are mentioned the names of Mr. Peabody, Baroness Bourdett-Coutt, Andrew Carnegy, the 1st Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and Sir Dinshaw Petit, who used their wealth for their poorer brethren. He also said that the pious memory of the late Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Jamsetje Petit cannot be perpetuated in a better way than with opening leper wards.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, bouquets, &c.

THE GILGIT FRONTIER.

CAPTURE OF THE MIYAN FORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The disturbance on the Gilgit frontier has practically been brought to a close by Captain Colin Mackenzie's brilliant capture of the Miyan fort. The Hunza Raja fled on hearing the news of the occupation of Nagar, and his capital was occupied on the 22nd. His subjects appear to have come forward to make submission cheerfully, and were soon employed in making a bridge across the river for the troops. The people themselves are taking up the pursuit of their late Chiefs Safdar Ali Khan of Hunza and Uzr Khan of Nagar.

FORMATION OF THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

It has been settled that the Hongkong Regiment is to be raised at Jhelum, and is to consist of four companies of Punjabi Mahomedans, two companies of Hindustani Mahomedans, two companies of cis-frontier Pathans, and about fifty per cent. of native officers and men to be obtained by volunteering and the remainder by recruiting. A Mussulman company from the 7th Bengal Infantry is to be transferred as the nucleus; in its place a Rajput company is to be raised. The British officers are:—Major Barrow (Commandant), Captains Faithful, 23rd Punjab Infantry, and Rotallick, 15th Sikhs; Lieutenants Dawson, 1st Sikhs, Woodock, 29th Punjab Infantry, Ray, 7th Bengal Infantry, Berger, 36th Bombay Infantry, and Rowcroft, 35th Sikhs.

COMMISSIONS FOR NATIVES.

Two direct commissions are to be bestowed on native officers; and two Mahomedan gentlemen from the Aligarh College will be selected by Major Barrow to receive them.

ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP BOADICEA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Admiral and Mrs. Robinson and Officers of H. M's S. Boadicea and Lapwing entertained the Calcutta society at a ball on board the Boadicea last night. The entertainment was a brilliant affair, H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Sir Charles Elliott, and some 400 persons attending. The Admiral, who is suffering from a slight ailment was unable to be present, the doctors forbidding him exposure to night air.

THE STEAMER LAWADA.

The steamer Lawada which has been run ashore for a month now, was towed off last night by the B. I. steamer Rampoora, which was sent down purposely from here to make a final effort to get the s. s. Lawada off. Her hull was in no way seriously injured, she being towed to Calcutta by the s. s. Rampoora.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English Mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m., to-day.

The same Company's steamer Oriental sailed at 8 o'clock for Colombo and Australia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30.

The Austro-Hungarion Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa' from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 30.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne having left Kurrachee on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 7 a.m., is expected here on the night of Thursday, the 31st inst.

COLOMBO, Dec. 30.

O. L. mail steamer Ormusz from Australia arrived. N. L. steamer Preussen from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	4-6
8½ ,,	5-7½
40s Mule Twist	6-8
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ per cent. ,,	72¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	43½

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on December 11, says:—Some interesting particulars about the Chicago Exhibition were given in a lecture delivered two evenings ago at the Society of Arts by Mr. James Dredge, a prominent member of the Royal Commission. Mr. Dredge recently visited the United States, in company with Sir H. T. Wood, Secretary of that Royal Commission, and he was able to give us a satisfactory report of the progress of the arrangements. The site comprises Jackson Park, occupying 586 acres; Washington Park, a mile away, of 371 acres; and a strip of land called the Midway Plaisance, connecting the two, and contributing a further area of 80 acres. Thus there is a total of 1,037 acres available for the purposes of the Exhibition. The size of the World's Fair of 1893 will be four times as great as that of the immense Paris Exhibition of 1889. The principal buildings at Chicago will cover 150 acres; those of Paris covered only 55 acres. Lady readers will like to know that for the first time in the history of international exhibitions a special building is to be devoted exclusively to the display of female art and industry. In order that this idea should be carried out thoroughly a separate building is to be set apart for the fair sex, the pavilion a very handsome one, being the work of a lady architect. It is Italian renaissance, and covers a rectangular space 200 feet by 400 feet. The interior, which will have spacious galleries running round the four sides at a height of about 25 feet above the ground, will be divided into a number of courts devoted to different sections of industry. It is expected that the most useful and attractive of these will be those relating to hospital work, rescue organizations, and the helping and care of children by systematic methods. The work of female painters will for the most part be shown elsewhere, but it is the desire of the committee consisting wholly of ladies, to have a large and valuable art display in the women's building. Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose name is well-known to all who have visited the wonderful City of Chicago, is the president of the committee; she appears, according to Mr. Dredge, to have organized this part of the exhibition with considerable ability, and during her trip to Europe last summer she managed to excite the sympathy of many public-spirited ladies both here and on the Continent. The French Government has decided to appoint women representatives to co-operate with the Board of Lady Managers, and other countries will doubtless follow this example. To ensure harmony of decoration a Department of Colour has been created, and it is creditable to the Exhibition's authorities that they have placed this work under the charge of an English artist, Mr. William Prettyman, who has a very large staff, Foreign and American. Professor Putnam is chief of the Ethnological Department and a grant of £30,000 has been made to defray the expenses. Special commissioners are now in various parts of Asia and Africa collecting material. The present intention is to charge two shillings for entrance, and it is calculated that the Exhibition will be visited by twenty million persons. Among those who took part in the discussion at the close of Mr. Dredge's paper was Mr. Higginbotham, a leading official of the Exhibition, who has just arrived from Chicago. As an inducement to Englishmen to become exhibitors he mentioned that imports from this and other countries had not fallen off since the M'Kinley Tariff came into force. On the contrary they were growing, and added the speaker, "we expect them to grow. We want your goods: our people will have them at any price." The latest estimate of the outlay to be incurred, as given to the meeting by this gentleman, is as follows:—Cost of grounds and buildings to 1893, thirteen million dollars; cost of administration during the same period, three million dollars; ditto after the opening of the Exhibition, three million dollars, one million of which will be expended in producing the electric power and light required; two million dollars will be spent in construction after the opening, making a total of 21 million dollars, to be provided by the local "Directory," as it is called. This sum is exclusive of appropriations by Foreign Governments and grants made by the A[illegible]an Governments, Central and State. T[illegible] amount will be seven millions of our mo[illegible]he British Royal Commission has decided to[illegible]oint committees of advice. An agricultural committee, with the Earl of Feversham as president, and Mr. Ernest Clarke, secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, as honorary secretary, has already been constituted, and commenced operations. A representative committee for India is now in process of formation. As I mentioned last week, Ceylon, with an amount of enterprise exceedingly creditable to such a small island, has already decided to be represented at Chicago.

The hearing of the suit brought by the famous burlesque actress, Miss Florence St. John, against her husband, "Mons. Marius," is, except in the theatrical world, not attracting so much attention as the Russell case, the verdict in which, as I anticipated, has been received with a universal chorus of approval. One of the witnesses in the St. John suit has been a Mr. Haughton, a well-known broker, who mentioned that the lady so frequently alluded to in the case as "Mrs. Haughton" is the Countess of Euston. He added, "I have lived with her for some years. Her husband deserted her. The case was before the court." Some of your readers may remember the extraordinary case of Euston *vs.* Euston, otherwise Smith, heard seven or eight years ago. The Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, applied for a declaration of nullity of marriage, on the ground that when he married the respondent she had a husband living. To this her answer was that the man, one George Manby Smith, with whom she went through a ceremony of marriage before she became Lady Euston, was a married man, with a wife alive when that ceremony was performed, and that, therefore, she was not legally married to him. George Manby Smith was brought all the way from New Zealand to give evidence for the petitioner. At first Lady Euston seems to have doubted the man's identity, but whilst the case was proceeding, and after he had been examined in the witness-box, she admitted, through her counsel, that he was the man she married. It appeared that when Lord Euston—he was not then Lord Euston but the Honourable Mr. Fitzroy—made the lady's acquaintance in 1870 she was known as "Kate Cooke," having, counsel stated, adopted that name from a person connected with a circus. The marriage with Lord Euston was solemnized in Worcester in May, 187[illegible], the witnesses being an official of the church and a solicitor. She was described in the certificate as a widow, and she appeared to have had grounds for making herself out such. She told Lord Euston, so it was said, that her husband was drowned while on the voyage to Australia in the Londen. Some person with the same surname and initials as Mr. George Manby Smith did go down in that vessel. The petitioner at the time of his marriage was entitled to £10,000, which he settled on his wife. The solicitor referred to was trustee of the settlement and, according to what transpired in court, he subsequently made away with the trust-money. In 1875 Lord Euston separated from his wife, and lived in the Colonies for some years. Smith who, before he emigrated to Australia, was a commercial traveller, told the court that before he married "Kate Cooke" he heard that his first wife was dead. The woman, however, did not die until four years after the second marriage. He and "Kate Cooke" separated after five months. After hearing the evidence the jury found that George Manby Smith was lawfully married to Mary Anne Smith on June 26, 1862; that Kate Walsh (Lady Euston) was not lawfully married to the said George Manby Smith on July 6, 1863; that the said George Manby Smith was living on May 29, 1871, and that the petitioner and respondent were lawfully married on May 29, 1871. As this was a finding for Lady Euston the petition was dismissed, and Lord Euston had to pay the costs. A more remarkable case has never engaged the attention of the Divorce Court.

Sirdar Hashim Khan, who has been rather an important figure in the Afghan refugee colony at Rawalpindi, has, it is said, gone thence to Karachi after a quarrel with Ayub Khan. He sold off all his property at Rawalpindi, and is sending for his family to settle permanently at Karachi.

"GENERAL" BOOTH ON "DARKEST INDIA."

"General" Booth, who is now on his Indian tour, and who opens a "campaign" in Bombay on the 16th of January, passed through this city yesterday on his way from Madras to Gujerat, and was invited to rest during the day at the bungalow of Mr. B. Phillips, Malabar Hill. But he did not get very much rest, for though his stay in Bombay was supposed to be private, he was receiving visitors the whole day through from early morning till it was time for him to go to Grant Road station, whence he left last night by the Ahmedabad mail. Still, the "General," though he was supposed to be resting, was rather pleased than otherwise to find himself sought after by so many people interested in his forthcoming visit to Bombay. The "General" was looking well, his health having apparently not suffered, but rather benefitted by his tour, hard though his work may have been. The guests were received by "Captain" Alice Lewis, who introduced them to the "General," who appeared in what might be termed undress uniform, his open coat displaying the scarlet jersey of the Salvation Army.

The "General," talking over his tour and his work with one of his numerous visitors yesterday, said:—"I cannot say very much yet on the working of my social scheme in India, for you see it is only about eighteen days since I landed in Ceylon. Although I had some very pleasant and very satisfactory meetings there, though in Madras I held sixteen meetings, and had most gratifying interviews with the Governors of both Ceylon and Madras, and many other gentlemen of prominence, both Europeans and Natives, although I have stopped by the wayside as it were, on my tour, to make observations and try to glean information as to the condition of the people, I am still only a learner. Some people are able to form a correct opinion of the habits and customs of a nation on a very short acquaintance with the people; but I cannot claim that capacity. I must say, however, all that I have noted is encouraging so far. In Australia, when I landed first, the people were somewhat chary of me, and did not care to make advances in any way. That was because they did not understand what I mean; but they came round to me after a bit, and were most enthusiastic in taking up my social scheme. Here in India, I have been received with open arms from the beginning. I want to do good, and everybody seems to understand that, and come forward to confer with and help me. I have been received, not only with respect, but with great cordiality by everybody of all classes and creeds. In Madras, for instance, I addressed a meeting in the Victoria Hall, a very big house, which was crowded, and hundreds were unable to squeeze themselves in. But you are asking about my scheme in India? Well," said the "General" replying without any hesitation, "you will of course perceive that I would require to have an intimate acquaintance with the state of the country, to have some knowledge of the land, the methods of culture, and the possibilities of placing upon it to earn a living, the poorer and submerged classes of the population before I could lay down with confidence any definite scheme. That is the information I am trying to get now. I think the country favours, and very strongly favours the possibility of the scheme being worked out here, with as desirable results as in Great Britain, if not more so."

The question of the feasibility of the "Darkest England" scheme being applied, with modifications of course, to India, led to the conversation turning on the subject of agriculture, and the prospects of European farmers in India. "While I was in Ceylon," said the great social reformer, "a gentleman waited upon me and told me of a tract of country up in the hills which he considered peculiarly adapted for European emigration, meaning that the climate was the same as in Europe, and that the methods of cultivating the ground employed in England would be attended with advantage in that part of Ceylon. But I am not anxious for Europeans to emigrate to India or Ceylon. If there is land to cultivate here, let the Indians do it themselves. To let you understand my meaning, my scheme is based upon the idea that the land is the remedy for the over-crowded populations of the cities; and when I speak of taking Europeans or Indians to any other part of the world, that would simply be with a view of placing them on the land, or at the most of associating with them that knowledge of agricultural and other industries for which they were fitted, and for which they themselves would have to find employment. That is the trunk idea of my scheme—that man was made to obtain his food and the necessaries of his existence out of the ground; it is to the land the people must and will sooner or later have to come, or they will have to starve. I said something about taking Indians out of India to some other country, did I? Well there is Australia. There is plenty of room for them there in agricultural pursuits. But here in India itself you have a remedy for your superfluous population. By a certain amount of skill which must come from education and from teaching, you are bound to get a much larger amount of produce out of the land. Then instead of there being more people than the country will support, there will be no question of the country not supporting a large number of people for many years to come. You find in this country the cry, reduce the expenditure and the taxes. My idea is to increase the income, or the earnings of the nation; then the people will be able to pay their taxes; and I have told you how to raise the income. Of course you know in our work in India, there is the religious difficulty to contend with, there being so many castes and creeds; but then there is much to be said in favour of the willingness of the people to work, because, you know, it is all nonsense to talk about the people being unwilling to work. That is a charge which is brought against the poor in every land. Only let them understand that they are to have a fair share in the profits of the land labour, and I have no doubt that those *pariahs*, as they are so contemptuously termed, could be made much of, most valuable labourers and workmen and cultivators of the ground, and a great strength and source of wealth to India. For instance if you discovered a reef of gold, or you had a great gold mine, which was capable of producing a large amount of the precious metal, so much that you had a million people working on it, you would reckon that a great enriching of the country, would you not? Why? Because the people would have the money to spend in the country; and the surface of these great tracts of unused land in India are capable of producing wealth equal to any gold reef. The more you educate, the more you teach to cultivate the ground, the more will the other industries gain, for the more money will there be to spend, and the whole fraternity will benefit accordingly. You do not need emigration in India to relieve your millions. You have the land here; let it be made use of. I have not fixed on the 'over-sea colony' yet; that is what I have to think out, and I am leaving it till I get home again. But, you know I do not believe in taking emigrants to a far country, putting them down on a spot, and saying to them, 'There is a piece of land for you; cultivate it.' No, I do not believe in putting people down on land that is foreign to them, to try to cultivate it, unless they are taught the methods of agriculture necessary to work it. They would starve otherwise. Agriculture is no use anywhere, unless there are those there who understand it thoroughly, to supervise it. You must manage those people as you would manage children. The mistake is in taking them out, and leaving them to sink or swim. You must watch over them, and manage them until they are able to 'go alone.'"

Here is a prayer offered by a New Jersey clergyman, relative to an excursion by some of his parishioners:—"Oh, Lord, we pray that the excursion train going south on the West Jersey Railroad this morning may not run off the track, and kill any church members that may be on board. Church members on Sunday excursions are not in condition to die; and, besides this, it is embarrassing to a minister to officiate at the funeral of a member of the church who has been killed on a Sunday excursion. Keep the train on the track, and preserve it from all calamity, that all church members among the excursionists may have an opportunity for repentance, and that their sins may be forgiven."

"THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE IN BOMBAY."

THE PATHETIC SIDE OF THE STORY.

On Tuesday last we reproduced from a London paper the report of proceedings, still pending, in the Thames Police Court against a man described as a well-dressed foreigner, named Alexander Kahn, aged 34 years. Mr. C. F. Gill appeared on the part of the National Vigilance Society, to prosecute Kahn for the abduction of Frances Epstein, a girl under 18, by taking her out of the protection and against the will of her father for an immoral purpose. The girl herself gave evidence, which was to the effect that she made the acquaintance of Kahn last spring, and in May he told her that he was going to leave London for Paris on Sunday, the 21st May. She agreed to accompany him, and conveyed her clothes to the station, where she met a man, named Sterling, and a girl, named Gould, whom she had already seen in Kahn's company. They all four proceeded to Paris, and after staying there a week, proceeded *via* Marseilles to Alexandria, Port Said, Karachi, and finally to Bombay. In this city Kahn took a drinking saloon in Byculla in the girl's name, and paid through her £210 for it. There were women in the bar and gentlemen visited them. The Commissioner of Police sent for Epstein, who passed throughout as Kahn's wife, although she was aware that he had a wife living. She believed what he told her—that he was about to obtain a divorce and would then marry her. When interrogated she did her best to screen Kahn; the bar was sold, Epstein receiving the money as the ostensible vendor. Kahn and Epstein then returned to Marseilles, the latter travelling as Miss Kahn, and pretending not to be connected with the accused. He was arrested on landing by the French police, and the girl Epstein was met by her father and taken to London. On this state of facts the prisoner Kahn was remanded but was admitted to bail.

We are now able to supplement, and in a manner complete, this sad and typical story, by publishing two letters, one written by Victor Epstein, the father of the girl Frances, and the second by Mark Epstein her brother, adjuring her to get out of the "claws of the tiger Kahn" and to return to her family, broken hearted by her disappearance and wellnigh ruined in the endeavour to trace and deliver her. More pathetic letters have seldom been written; we give them *verbatim et literatim*. It may be mentioned that the father of the girl is a respectable tradesman in the East End of London. As will be seen by the tenor of his letters all his means and the resources of his friends and relations were freely spent in the endeavour, happily ultimately crowned with success, to get tidings of the missing girl and rescue her from the fate prepared for her.

The following is the letter of the father, written from London to Frances Epstein on the 25th September, 1891, upon hearing that she was in Bombay:—

"My dear Daughter,—I thank God, because I hear that you are alive, because till now we were thinking day and night where you could be. It is true that what you did without letting me know, you thought would be for your own benefit but unfortunately it proved not so. You have already found out your mistake by following your own mind. I hope that you also know now that advice of parents is best. All those people whom you listened to have turned out false against you, as you have proved yourself. Now you see who is a better friend to you, a stranger or your parent? Since you left London, I have tried as much as I could, even more than was in my power, to get you out of the hands of those that robbed you from your home. You sent me a letter bearing no address as to your whereabouts. That letter came from Port Said. You wrote that you were married to Kahn. I went to Paris with the hope of finding you there. In Paris I found out who Kahn and Sterling were. Kahn and Sterling were both engaged in this disgraceful business for years, and have already been convicted for it. Kahn is a married man, and his wife is living in Buenos Ayres, where she keeps an ill-famed house. He is not divorced from her, and if she will get to know where he is she will follow him. We received a long letter from Wolf Singer (Reisel Schlafeike's son) who is now in Buenos Ayres, and he informs us of all these facts. Kahn is also wanted at Monte Video, where he was caught and put to prison, from whence he managed to escape. They told you that they were respectable gentlemen from Paris; but you are in the hands of wild tigers. They showed you some jewellery, which belongs to his wife, and is now pawned in London. This was to make you blind in the matter; at the same time putting masks over their faces pretending to be gentlemen, and also carrying a hope to make you unfortunate all your life-time. Yet, dear daughter, do not think you are forgotten!

"When I was in France, I watched day after day for eight days from early in the morning till late at night at the places, where the ships start from, for different countries. During that time I neither ate, nor drank, nor even sat down to rest. Knowing I would not be able to speak the language, I took a gentleman from London with me who could speak French. Everything was at my own cost. But unfortunately I found nothing there. From Paris I went to Havre, and from Havre to Dieppe. I searched for you without tasting any food, thinking nothing of myself but to recover you. At the same time Abraham went to Antwerp at my cost and searched, but could find nothing. Mark stopped work for two weeks and only tried to find money to recover you. It has cost me all I could get and Mark's money, and Abraham's health and all our strength. When I had no more money I would pawn anything possible to get some. We have tried and are still trying for you. It has cost me so much that I could not afford to keep Moses at College. How could you bear to hear the sighs and see the tears of your old father and mother who are putting their lives down for you!

"Our house is desolate, and every step is drenched with tears. But we are keeping the matter as secret as possible. Dear daughter, have pity on your aged father and mother, who are going from the world because of you. You are bringing your poor father and mother to the grave before their time. Dear daughter, think of what you have done; see how you are tearing limb by limb from us. Abraham's life is worth nothing; since you left he is ill from being grieved because of you. You are now as an animal, who is kept and fed well. The animal thinks that it is for its good that it is kept so, but it is only to please the owners who slay it for their own benefit. Dear daughter, do not be so hard-hearted against us; but come home. Do not think that because you have made a fault you are forgotten; but your parents still love you, and will love if you will prove worthy of it. The only way you can stop our fast flowing tears is by coming home. Abraham would go for you, but he has a business of his own, which he cannot leave. He is putting his life [illegible] trying to find you. Dear daughter, keep to the truth. Kahn robbed you from your home. If you want to be out of trouble, and you are married to Kahn, say that. You thought he married you to be your true husband; but in his thoughts he married you for immoral purposes, and he has a wife from whom he is not divorced, (as we were told by Kahn's brother in Paris). Such a marriage is not legal, so try your best to be divorced from him. I am naturalised, and you are a British subject, so you obtain the protection from the English Government in any part of the world.

"Since you left we have been telegraphing to all parts of the globe, till, thank God, we received a letter that you are in Bombay. The letter bears no signature as to who sent it. I also inform you that the Marquis of Salisbury, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been informed of the matter, and takes great steps in the case. His Lordship is now informed that you are in Bombay; no doubt there will be some instructions to the Police of Bombay about the matter. Hoping that you will take to heart all that is in this letter."

Mark Epstein also wrote his lost sister a letter of passionate entreaty, promising forgiveness, and imploring her to return to her father and mother and telling her what a villain Kahn is. The picture of the bereaved mother going "to all the witches, fortune-tellers, and sorcerers in London and coming back to us every day broken-hearted with a different story," is weird beyond the pencil of fiction:—

"Dear Sister Fanny,—With great pain and sorrow I write to you this letter, and before I go any further I beg of you to listen attentively, so that you may understand me rightly. The trouble you have given us is without end, and has absolutely taken our life away. On Thursday, the 21st May—the day which we will never forget in our life—as soon as you left we waited impatiently to receive a telegram to invite us to your wedding, but without result. Abraham got to know the next day when he came up to our place, and he at once said what the end will be. This gave us no rest, and we at once communicated with the police to see what can be done in the matter. Abraham walked about with detectives to find the cabman that you and Kahn went to the station with, and after a search of three days and three nights he found the cabman, and he told us he took you to Cannon Street Station. We directly found the porter to whom Sterling gave the key, and then we got to know you went to Paris. Our old gray-headed father went to Paris, but could not find you.

"We made sure that the vagabonds will take you to Buenos Ayres, so father, with the assistance of police, went to Havre and to Dieppe to watch the boats leaving for Buenos Ayres. Abraham went to Antwerp and to Bordeaux, and father and Abraham returned with nothing. Abraham got ill, and I lost my senses, and could not stop a minute in the work-shop. Mother did not have a night's rest since you left; she went to all the witches, and the sorcerers, and fortune-tellers in London, and every day she came to us broken-hearted with a different story. In Paris father was informed by Kahn's own brother and by Karkon, who Kahn was; would he be found there he would get killed. This is what father got to know of Kahn. He is the greatest villain God created. He is not divorced from his wife. She is in Buenos Ayres, and the jewellery which you have seen, and which is now pawned here, belongs to his wife, and as soon as she will know where he is, she will follow him. He has been in Buenos Ayres six times, and the last time he was caught in Monte Video with women, he was arrested, but managed to run away. The news broke our hearts, and our eyes did not dry for a moment. Abraham tried his best to get some clue where you are. He telegraphed to Buenos Ayres and to other places, but without any satisfactory result. When we received your letter from Port Said, Abraham at once went to Lord Salisbury's Office, and he telegraphed to all the boats that arrived about that date in Port Said, if they had such names as Epstein, Kahn, Sterling, and Annie Gould on board. They spent about £60 in telegrams, and we could not find anything. We got yours and Annie Gould's photographs, and with letters together, we sent them to Port Said, Alexandria, Cairo, Bombay, Constantinople, Calcutta, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and to a good many of the places, and we received hundreds of letters during the time, and where there was a girl by this name, she was kept and her photograph sent to us to see if it was you. All this trouble was for nothing, till yesterday when we received a letter that you were in Bombay, for which we thank and praise the Almighty that you are alive.

"Now, my dear sister, Fanny, do not think of the past. Think of the future, try and save yourself and our poor parents from ruin. Do not fear anything. Be sure that we know your position. It does not matter if you are married to Kahn, or if even you are in a worse position than that, fear nothing; say only you want to come home, and everything will be done and arranged for you in the best possible way. We are ready to do everything for you, and that we are not in a position to do, we have good gentlemen who will help us. You cannot imagine what Abraham is doing for you. You will be welcomed by all of us, and we will receive you with open arms, and we will even leave London for your sake, only we should see you and be together again.

"Dear sister Fanny, where is your heart, and where is your sense? You, our dearest, allow yourself to be mastered by a vagabond like Kahn! Awake your courage, and stand up face to face against him, and have your revenge of him who robbed you of your liberty.

"I and father, and mother and all others send our best respects to you. We all kiss you from the distance. Our best wishes to you. I beg of you, you should soften your heart and write to us without delay. Be grateful to the gentleman Samuel, and to all good people that take an earnest interest in you, and demand justice from your enemies."

The man Sterling and the girl, Annie Gould, are still in Bombay, where they were abandoned by Kahn, whose tools they were. He fled to Europe. Kahn appears to have been well supplied with money, and to have paid the expenses of all four from the time they left London until the inquiries of the police in Bombay caused Kahn to return with the girl Epstein to Europe. There is, we understand, some question of sending Sterling and Annie Gould to London to give evidence against Kahn.

THE VICEROY'S CUP AT CALCUTTA.

Saturday's racing was attended with all the pomp and circumstance that is associated with the Viceroy's Cup day. It is an article of faith with all Calcutta to be present on this occasion, and their numbers were further swelled by holiday-seeking planters and sportsmen from all parts of the country. The management had provided a very elaborate programme of seven events, showing fields of class, if not of numbers; and the sport was of a very interesting kind, the issues being very close indeed. But backers had a rueful time, as in five events favourites disappointed their following, and in another case the favourite only won through an accident, his two strong rivals having had an impromptu race before the start. The Viceregal party drove up in state, after the first race, and were received with all ceremony, and both on their arrival and their departure at the close of the evening the whole stand spontaneously burst forth into cheers, and the Volunteer Band played the National Anthem on both occasions.

Edith's victory in the Hurdle Race, under her light impost, hardly needs comment. The distance and scale of weights altered the conditions under which two of the candidates in the Gunny Mesh Cup were meeting, and favouritism settled on Goldleaf, who, however, failed to justify this estimation, and the verdict went to a very popular sportsman. Of five candidates for the Pony Selling Race Trogan's up-country record brought him many friends, though an inspection of the candidates in the paddock should have commended Lynette for the preference, as she showed most condition and capacity to carry weight. She repeated her surprise of the 5th December by winning easily.

There was a large gathering in the paddock to view the Cup candidates. There had been no serious betting on this race before the lists were opened on the course, when the bulk of support established Myall King as favourite. Little Prince, on the current report of his excellent preparation, was backed to a point below, and last year's victor, Moorhouse, for some unexplained reason, perhaps on his form in the Trial Stakes on Thursday last, was not much fancied by the public. Reverina, who gives promise of great things, is hardly ripe, and it is accepted as the general idea that her mission in this race was to force the pace to serve Moorhouse. Tribune's performance on Thursday alienated his would-be friends. The principal candidates kept together regardless of Reverina's tactics, and the development of the issue only began at the quarter-mile from home when, after Reverina and Tribune were done with, Myall King, who had been running gamely all through, began to tire, and then when Little Prince seemed to be winning, Moorhouse came up level in front of the stand, and amid much popular excitement one of the closest struggles ever witnessed for the chief prize on the Indian turf was fought out. The verdict was eagerly awaited, some thinking Little Prince [illegible] while many expected a dead-heat to be declared. Moorhouse's was number hoisted and though hearty cheers rent the air, this enthusiasm was tempered by sympathy for the gallant Lancer, whose horse had run so well, and only missed winning by not putting out his neck as one sees horses finishing only in pictures. Fordham, who trained Little Prince, is entitled to as much credit as the trainer of the winner. It is felt on all hands that fortune has, in its tardy manner, only made a fitting amend to Mr. Apcar, not only for his devotion to sport, but the loss of his horse Bravo. It is hoped the Maharaja of Patiala will take his disappointment of not securing this coveted race in his usual plucky manner. It has never yet been won in the first try, but perseverance may secure it for him next year.

Fourth Race.—The Viceroy Cup. A Cup value £100, presented by his Excellency the Viceroy, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund, added to a starting sweep-stakes of Rs. 150. Second horse to receive Rs. 1,500, and the third Rs. 1,000 out of the entire stake. For horses. W. A. and C. Distance—1¾ mile.

Mr. Apcar's br aus h Moorhouse, 9st 3lb (J Robinson)	1
Captain Maclaughlin's b aus g Little Prince, 9st (Trahan)	2
Maharaja of Patiala's b aus g Myall King, 9st (Vinall)	3
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's b aus g Tribune, 8st 13lb	0
Mr. Apcar's ch aus h Reverina 8st 6lb (Pugh)	0

Betting—Evans Myall King, 2 to 1 Little Prince, 3 to 1 Moorhouse, 6 to 1 Reverina, 15 to 1 Tribune.

After the horses were paraded in front of the Viceregal stand they were quickly marshalled at the post and sent away together, when Reverina went out at a rare pace settled down with a lead running half a-dozen lengths in front of the rest in a bunch. After passing the mile post Riverina still held a long head, followed in order by Myall King, Little Prince, Moorhouse, and Tribune. At the old stand Reverina began to return to her horses, and shortly fell back last, leaving Myall King with a slight lead from little Prince Moorhouse lying third till near the home turn Little Prince, followed by Moorhouse, came away, and from the distance the latter got level with Little Prince and a splendid race home ensued, Moorhouse by a grand effort securing the verdict by the shortest heads: Myall King a few lengths off third. Time—3 mins. 11 2-5 secs.—*Pioneer.*

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BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Bombay Administration Report for the year 1890-91 was issued from the Secretariat yesterday, and is summarised as follows:—

The year 1890-91 was not marked by any event of an extraordinary character connected with the administration, nor was it a conspicuously good year from a financial point of view. Thus the income-tax and the opium revenue both showed a falling off, and, though trade at the ports of Bombay and Karachi continued to show an increase, the improvement was, as compared with the expansion noticed annually hitherto, very slight, and indicated the peculiar circumstances operating to a depression of commerce generally which prevailed throughout, and unfavourably characterized the year. The fluctuations in exchange, brought about by silver legislation in the United States and the speculation which accompanied it, not only affected the mercantile community and trade generally, but, through the latter, the Government revenue derived from the income tax. On the other hand, it favourably affected the profits derived from the coinage of silver at the mint. The effect was, in fact, widespread, and the abnormal condition of the money market, increasing, as it did, the existing depression of trade generally, and affecting indirectly various sources of Government revenue, was the circumstance with which the year under review will always be associated. Owing partly to the enhanced rates introduced during the year on the re-survey of some portions of the Presidency, and partly to more extended cultivation in Sind, there was an increase in the land revenue. Though the season was by no means a very favourable one to the cultivator, the revenue demands were everywhere met with facility, and the small number of cases in which distraint was resorted to would appear to indicate the increased prosperity of the rayat. The price of food-grains, with the exception of wheat, had generally a downward tendency. Largely increased advances were taken by cultivators from Government, and in some districts the easy terms on which money was procurable under the new rules was beginning to have a salutary effect on the terms asked by local money-lenders when dealing with the rayats. The total foreign trade of the Presidency of Bombay showed an increase, and that of the port of Bombay reached a larger value than had ever previously been recorded. That increase was, however, entirely in the import trade. Business in Bombay was bad, and exports generally declined, the most noticeable factor in the decrease being cotton. On the other hand, owing to a partial failure of the wheat crops in Europe, there was, towards the close of the year, a large increase in the exports of that grain, resulting in a general rise in the price of wheat in this Presidency. As a consequence of the depression in trade, inland railway traffic compared anything but favourably with the previous year, and there was a large fall in the aggregate profits of those railways which have their head-quarters in Bombay. The depression in the cotton trade became intensified during the year, and for the first time since cotton-spinning became a recognized industry in this Presidency there was a falling off in the number of mills at work. Though the total surplus revenue, Imperial and Provincial, showed an increase, owing chiefly to higher returns from land, salt, customs and mint revenues, there was, owing to the growing demands of the administration, and to a requisition for 17½ lakhs of rupees by the Supreme Government, a deficit of nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees on provincial account at the close of the fourth year of the provincial contract now under review. Further changes were introduced into the Abkari Department, by which the consumption of spirit was curtailed considerably and at the same time a larger revenue was secured. Alternations in the customs tariff diminished the importation of a certain class of potable liquors and yet secured enhanced customs receipts. Opium revenue declined still further owing to the reduction of the rate of duty per chest and to the decline of the trade with China. The history of the Postal department, always one of progress and improvement, was marked by the reduction of postage between the United Kingdom and India. There was a slight, but still noticeable, increase in efficiency in the several branches of the police force. Education received an unusually large share of Government support; and the results, especially in the case of primary education, were satisfactory. That the people were beginning to take greater interest in the matter of public instruction was evidenced by the increasing grants which Government were called upon to make under the grant-in-aid code rules. The usually unruffled history of the Native States under this Government was rudely marked by an outbreak of the inhabitants of Cambay, which necessitated interference and an entire change in the administration of that State. The circumstances are noticed further on.

THE CENSUS.

A census of the Bombay Presidency was taken on the night of 26th February 1891. It appears that the population of the whole Presidency, including Aden and Native States under this Government, numbered 26,960,421 persons, and that the percentage of increase for British territory, excluding Aden, was 14·74. The largest percentages of increase occurred, as might have been expected, in the famine districts of Sholapur and Bijapur. In the aggregate the number of males increased more largely than that of females, and in Bombay City the number of females actually declined. This was explained by the large increase of females in Ratnagiri, whence most of the male labourers in Bombay come to obtain work in the fair season, leaving their wives behind. The work of enumeration was, on the whole, well and accurately done. It had been originally intended that all calculations of averages, &c., depending on the population, should be given, throughout this report, on the basis of the figures according to the census held in February of the year under review; but as it was found impossible, in some departments, within the short period available after the publication of the returns by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, to prepare and furnish the information on that basis, it was decided that, for the sake of uniformity, the old figures according to the census of 1881 should be adhered to throughout where calculations relative to the population were concerned, and this has accordingly been done. A special chapter is devoted to an account of the census operations in this Presidency.

PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., vacated the post of Governor and President in Council on the 12th April 1890, and was succeeded on the same day by the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E. Lieut.-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., continued to hold the appointment of Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council. The Honourable Sir Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., Honorary LL.D., K.C.I.E., continued as Third Member of Council throughout the year. The Honourable Mr. John George Moore continued as Temporary Member of Council during the absence on leave, on medical certificate, of the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Charles Bradley Pritchard, C.S.I. (now K.C.I.E.). The Honourable Mr. (now Sir [illegible]) [illegible] C.S.I. (now K. C.I.E.), on his return from leave resumed his seat as Fourth Member of Council on the 9th November 1890. No other changes in the personnel of the administration occurred during the year.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

On November 8th, 1890, his Excellency the Governor left Bombay for a tour in Gujarat and Kathiawar. He first visited Surat, inspecting the city and receiving the visits of the Chiefs who were there to receive him, together with the prominent residents. Thence he went through by train to Abu Road to meet his Excellency the Viceroy, returning to Nadiad and driving thence to Kaira. From Kaira his Excellency went to Ahmedabad, where he laid the foundation stone of the Anjuman-i-Islam school and visited the various places of interest in and near the city. On the 17th he left for Rajkot, receiving addresses from the Sanand and Viramgam Municipalities *en route*. At Rajkot he was received by the Chiefs of Kathiawar at the railway station and the usual ceremonial visits were interchanged. On the 19th the Chiefs were received by his Excellency in public Darbar, and on the 20th a second Darbar was held for the purpose of investing His Highness the Navab of Junagad with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. The Governor visited the Horse Show in the afternoon of the same day, and on the 21st laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Jubilee Water Works, and subsequently distributed the prizes to the students in the Rajkumar College. His Excellency left Rajkot on the 23rd November and visited Broach on the 24th idem, reaching Bombay early on the 25th, November. On the 25th December, 1890, he paid a short visit to Viramgam and returned to Ahmedabad on the 31st to receive His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch. Here the Governor and Lady Harris entertained His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch at a large camp, which had been pitched for the purpose. After the departure of His Imperial Highness on the 2nd January, 1891, his Excellency proceeded to Godhra to cut the first sod of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, and returned to Bombay on the 4th January, 1891. On the 13th January his Excellency left Bombay for Ganeshkhind to be present at the Poona Camp of Exercise, returning to Bombay on the 15th idem. On the 13th February he proceeded to A'tgaon to view the Tausa Water Works, and returned on the following day. On the 5th March the Governor left Bombay for Nasik, where he opened the new tramway from Nasik Road Station to Nasik. Addresses were presented by the Municipality and the Musulman community of Nasik. His Excellency also laid the foundation stone of the new Civil Hospital. On the 6th he visited the temples and schools at Nasik and left for Devlali Depot to inspect the barracks and camp. The Governor left Devlali on the morning of 7th March, and arrived at Chalisgaon in the afternoon, whence he proceeded to Dhulia, and, after inspecting the new water works in process of construction and receiving and replying to an address from the Municipality, returned to Bombay on the 10th March, 1891.

THE CZAREWITCH'S VISIT.

A noteworthy event in the history of the year was the visit paid to this Presidency, in the course of a tour through India, by His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolas Alexandrovich, Czarewitch of Russia. After a short stay at Aden His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch and suite, which included His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece, left for Bombay on the 16th December, 1890, and their arrival in harbour on the morning of the 23rd idem was announced by the firing of the proper salute. His Imperial Highness was received on landing with due honours, and proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point, where he remained for two days as the guest of His Excellency the Governor. It had been arranged that the Czarewitch should leave Bombay for a visit to Poona on the 24th December, but he eventually decided to remain in Bombay a day longer, and leave with his suite on Christmas night for Nandgaon, *en route* for the town of Roza in the Nizam's dominions. Accordingly His Imperial Highness left Bombay on the night of the 25th December, and on arrival at Nandgaon the next morning was received by the Collector of Nasik. Thence the party drove to Roza, a distance of some 44 miles, where a camp had been formed by His Highness the Nizam for their entertainment, and two days were spent in visiting the tombs and caves in the neighbourhood. On Sunday, the 28th idem, after making an excursion to the Fort of Dowlatabad, His Imperial Highness and party returned to Nandgaon, and after dinner proceeded by train to Pachora, where they were met by the Collector of Khandesh. Thence the whole party drove out to Furdapur on a visit to the Ajanta Caves, returning the following evening (the 30th December) to Pachora, where the Collector of Khandesh again received them and sped them on the return journey to Bombay on the following morning. His Imperial Highness and suite left the same night for Ahmedabad, where they were received on the morning of January, the 1st, and entertained as the guests of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris at a large camp, which had been pitched for the purpose. Various places of interest in and around Ahmedabad were visited that day, and in the evening, after dinner, the town and the Kankria tank were illuminated in honour of the occasion. The following day was spent in making further visits to temples in the neighbourhood, and in the evening the departure of His Imperial Highness from Ahmedabad and the Presidency of Bombay, which was witnessed by a considerable number of Europeans and Natives, was signalized by a salute of 21 guns.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

To the two events of marked importance which occurred during the year under review, namely, the taking of the census and the visit of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, separate space has been accorded, and the minor events, of local importance only, are detailed under the various headings to which they properly belong. Of the latter class were the practical completion of the works at Tansa for supplying water to Bombay, recorded in Chapter III of the report, the commencement of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, and others. A destructive fire occurred in Sarthan, in the Broach District, and shortly after the close of the year the water works at Ahmedabad were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor. A full account of the important changes in the administration of the Native State of Cambay is given in Part II, Chapter I of this report. On the whole the year has been unusually barren of events which call for special notice.

NATIVE STATES.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below, and shown more in detail in the body of the report. The [illegible] of the growth of western ideas are observable in nearly all the States, of whatever size or importance, the most notable exception being the State of Nhairpur, whose Chief, now grown old and infirm, nevertheless adheres to all the traditions of ancient times, and resolutely opposes the introduction of any of the reforms, whose influence has worked so beneficially for the subjects of his fellow rulers. The history of the year has been, as usual, with the notable exception of Cambay, an uneventful record of almost universal progress and prosperity.

NORTH GUJARAT STATES: CUTCH.

The State of His Highness the Rao suffered from a somewhat unfavourable season, the ill-effects of a scanty rainfall being aggravated by the prevalence of continued high winds. There was a slight increase in crime, accounted for by the Divan by the financial year being an intercalary year of 13 months, and the increase, it is satisfactory to notice, was not so marked as to point to the conclusion that a partial failure of the crops drove the rayats to the more frequent commission of offences against property. Though the police effected a considerable number of arrests in connection with the offences reported to them, the proportion of successful prosecutions was somewhat low. There was a decrease in the number of civil suits filed in the course of the year. In consequence of the insufficiency of the rainfall and consequently diminished outturn of agricultural produce, there was a considerable decrease in the collection on account of land revenue; and though, owing to a wholesome expansion of sea-borne trade, the Customs receipts to some extent made good the deficit, the revenues of the State were less by about half a lakh of rupees than the total realizations of the previous year. There was an increase in the value of both exports and imports, but the expansion of the former was most marked and was due chiefly to more extensive exports of food-grains and cotton. There was, as usual, a large, though, in comparison with that of the previous year, a slightly diminished, expenditure on works of public utility, and the objects to which the money was devoted appear to have been judiciously selected. In education there was a more rapid advance made in private than in State enterprise, but the progress in both was satisfactory, and His Highness the Rao is evidently fully alive to the desirability of assisting the spread of elementary learning. The most unsatisfactory feature to be noticed in this connection is the continued reluctance displayed by the Jadejas to the sending of their children to school. It is not clear whether there has been any real improvement in the relations between this class and the Darbar, and it is a matter for regret that, [illegible] the want of cordiality subsisting between the two, no information of any practical value has been supplied regarding the internal administration of their estates by these Bhayads. Another matter which must be noted is the continuance, without any sign of approaching abatement, of the strained relations subsisting between the Cutch Darbar and the Kathiawar State of Morvi. The return of interestal claims shows that none of those of either side relating to petty offences have received any attention at the hands of the other, and altogether the attitude adopted by these Chiefs presents a marked contrast to the cordial relations subsisting between the other States of this Presidency.

PALANPUR SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Palanpur Superindency comprises the two first class States of Palanpur and Radhanpur, and nine other less important talukas. In spite of a scanty and unfavourable rainfall the outturn of crops was an average one and the health of the people was satisfactory. The revenues of both the first-class States exceeded the expenditure, and the certain portion of the latter was devoted to public works. The State of Palanpur has undertaken two really useful works, and it is to be regretted that the progress made towards their completion should be so slow. Crime appears to have decreased slightly during the year, and fewer offences were reported to both the State and Agency police; the latter were, however, less successful in procuring convictions, though the State police succeeded in bringing a larger number of alleged offenders to trial. Civil litigation in the States' Courts increased, and in the Agency Courts the number of suits for disposal at the close of the year was larger than at its commencement. Some progress was noticeable in educational matters, and the number of State schools was increased by three. On the other hand, the number of indigenous schools declined, and, on the whole, there were fewer children receiving education during the year of report than during 1889-90. There was a further increase in the consumption of opium in the Superintendency probably due to the same causes as a similar increase in the Mahi Kantha Agency, namely, an increase in the number of marriage celebrations. His Highness the Divan of Palanpur exhibited a commendable spirit of enterprise in his desire to participate in the scheme of a railway from Palanpur to Deesa.

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

The Mahi Kantha Agency comprises 64 States, of which that of I'dar alone possesses any individual importance. No disturbances took place between the Bhils on the borders of the Agency and Rajputana, and several disputed claims were settled at a Border Court held with Meywar and Dungarpur. Besides the boundary disputes on the Rajputana frontier, there existed similar disputes between the various States of the Agency and the Baroda State, created by the general survey of the latter, and thirty-three of these were settled by rajinamas. Of the minor Chiefs the Thakore of Rupal was suspended from his jurisdiction for abetting the mutilation of a man named Mulji Sowji. Of the seventeen other States under Agency management a portion of the debts was paid off. Four officers employed in the Agency were suspended on serious charges of corruption being brought against them; two of them were, on acquittal, reinstated in their posts, but the trials revealed the fact that some branches of the Agency administration required to be carefully looked into. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one, and the outturn of crops good, which may account in some measure for the satisfactory decrease in the number of offences against property. At the same time the record of crime, as is natural in a wild region where the nature of the population is so turbulent, and where, owing to the numerous territorial sub-divisions being so interlaced, causes for disputes are so easily found, was a very heavy one, especially of crime in its more serious forms, and the number of murders and dacoities showed no signs of diminishing. The Agency police were slightly less successful in procuring convictions than in the previous year, but their efficiency was greater than that of the States' police in proportion as they were better organized and better paid, and when their contemplated reorganization is effected it is hoped that even better results will be obtained. There was a falling off both in the number and value of civil suits instituted during the year, but the number of political cases for disposal continued to be exceedingly large, and a large number remained in arrears at the close of the year.

The State of I'dar was the only one in which any considerable sum was expended on public works, or on any constitutional object, although in most of those not under Agency management the expenditure exceeded the receipts. There appears, in fact, to be no hope that in the majority of the States any real improvement will be effected, as the financial condition of their Chiefs holds out no prospect of enabling them, even with the most careful husbanding of their resources of which they are capable, to effectively carry on the administration of their territory. The difficulties which stand in the way of placing these small states on a sound footing is fully realized when owing to the minority of the Chiefs, or other causes some of them come, from time to time, under Agency management. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that it should be reported that there was no progress made in the matter of education. Another matter which calls for notice is the abnormal increase in the quantity of opium consumed in the States of the Agency during the year under report, an increase which is attributed to the rise in the number of Kanbi marriage celebrations performed during a favourable season.

KATHIAWAR.

The province of Kathiawar comprises 188 States, divided into seven classes, the Chiefs in the first two of which, in number fourteen, alone exercise full jurisdictional powers over their own subjects. Of the States in these two first classes that of Porbandar, in the first class, and those of Rajkot and Vankaner in the second, were under management during the year under report. Two events of great interest were the investiture of his Highness the Navab of Junagad with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, and the bestowal on his Highness Sir Takhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., Thakor Saheb of Bhaunagar, of the title of "Maharaja as a personal distinction. Although the failure of the rain, which in parts of the province narrowly escaped causing considerable distress, must, by the damage which ensued to the crops, have been a strong inducement to a certain class of the inhabitants to revert to criminal methods of procuring a livelihood, it is satisfactory to find that both in the States and the Thana Circles there was a marked decrease in crime of all kinds. The States of Navanagar and Gondal contributed most largely to the volume of crime, while the most marked decrease took place in the State of Junagad. The increased efficiency of the police, both of the States and of the Agency, was evidenced by the marked degree of success which, as compared with previous years, attended their efforts for the recovery of stolen property. Litigation showed a slight decline, but heavy arrears of cases undisposed of were noticeable at the close of the year in the Limbdi and Porbandar State Courts. Trade showed a healthy increase, and while the railways in every part of the province profited considerably by an increase in goods traffic, the only port at which both import and export trade did not show an advance was Bhavnagar, where a substantial rise in the export trade was counterbalanced by a remarkable falling off in imports. The most important of the public works under construction in the province was the Victoria Jubilee Water Works at Rajkot, which is estimated to cost over a lakh and three-quarters of rupees. All the larger States in the province also devoted considerable sums to public works. The budget estimate of the Chiefs' General Contribution Fund for the year ending the 30th June 1891 was submitted to Government for the first time, and a further classification of the system of local funds, which were revised two years ago by an officer specially deputed for that purpose, was under consideration by the Government of Bombay. In the matter of education the Chiefs of Kathiawar have for many years been prominent in their efforts towards progress, and the record for the year under report shows that those efforts have not been relaxed. Of the States under management the reports on those of Rajkot and Vankaner call for no special remark, but the progress towards improvement in the State of Porbander appears to have been disturbed by the institution by the administrator of certain charges of fraud against some of the subordinate officials in the Public Works Department of the State. In consequence of the time and money which of necessity were devoted to this matter, other branches of the administration appear to have suffered, and while the working of the police was unsatisfactory, the State Courts were permitted to accumulate a too considerable weight of arrears.

(*To be continued.*)

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Thames, with English mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening. The Thames, which communicated with the Cathay from Naples to Calcutta and the Oriental from Brindisi for Australia brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr and Mrs G Hawkes, Miss Haggard, Lieut E Ross, Lieut R H B Anderson, Mr Ford-[illegible] Birdwood, Miss Thomson, Miss Bailey, Mr H Dass, Mr A Ghofur, Mrs Stuart Beatson, infant and nurse, Mr Hollands, Mr Gillmore Carter, Mr T W Greenfield and native servant, Mr F H Caldecott, Mr G P Cooper, Hon W T O'Brien.

From Gibraltar.—Mrs Ward and child, Mrs Holmes.

From Naples.—Mr Bordes, Mr C E Henry.

From Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs Meston, Sir Robert Harvey, Earl Cairns, Mr Hetherington, Mr and Mrs H Gibbon, Miss May Gibbon, Mr H G Turner, Mr and Mrs W F Agnew, Mr Martyn Kennard, Mr Brown, Mr Shephard, Mr J C Anderson, Mr G Williamson, Mr E T Sturdy.

From Venice.—Mrs P F M Baddeley and family.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Col Cautley.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—Mr W R Mood, Lieut-Gen Spencer Hawkes.

Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, writes:—I hear that a marriage is likely to be arranged between Princess Victoria of Wales and the Crown Prince of Roumania, who is coming to England early next month, accompanied by his father, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; and they will be the guests of the Queen at Osborne, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham during their stay in this country. The Crown Prince Ferdinand, who was born in August 1865, is a nephew of King Charles of Roumania, and of the Comtesse de Flandre. His mother is a daughter of the late King Ferdinand of Portugal.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Amir has lately put to death two Orya Khel chieftains, Shanayar Khan and Dilawar Khan, on a charge of treasonable correspondence with their brother at Samarkand, who is one of the refugee adherents of Ishak Khan.

The death of Mr. Charles Magniac, one of the chief partners in the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., has, it is believed, caused their representatives to withdraw from further negotiation with the Secretary of State for India, for financing the Chittagong-Assam Railway project, fathered by Mr. Duff-Bruce. It had already hung fire some months. There are now two Richmonds in the field again; one of these a proposal for an entirely new Company, brought forward by the financial backing of the Bengal-Central, and the other having the names of Mr. Duff Bruce and Colonel Filgate, R. E., attached to it.

A Fyzabad Hindu who had been out-casted for the offence of eating cooked food in a railway train whilst there were persons of other castes in the same carriage with him has been restored to caste. The erring individual, although not a wealthy man, had sufficient means to pay the cost of purification. He was first weighed in pice, which was valued at Rs. 180, and after that in wheat. After the weighment he was made to sit on a square stone and his body covered with cow-dung, the face only excepted; he was then taken up by two men and thrown into the river, and after a good bath he came out and was received by the Brahmins, fully restored to caste-fellowship. The Brahmins informed the purified individual that a great favour had been conferred on him in weighing him in copper instead of silver.

Commenting on recent appointments in Bombay, the *Pioneer* writes:—Promotion has lately become more rapid in the Bombay Civil Service, the juniors benefitting by the transfer of several officers to the Central Provinces, Burma, and elsewhere, while two Collectors who entered the service in 1867 have lately been appointed to act as Commissioners of Divisions. These are Mr. Read, the Collector of Poona, and Mr. Fleet, who is well-known as an antiquary and a good Sanskrit and Canarese scholar. They have been lifted over the head of Mr. Keyser, who has reverted to a Collectorship after having been promoted out of his turn when Lord Reay was in power. He was one of the gentlemen who stirred up the Local Civil Service to remonstrate with Lord Cross after the erring Mamlutdars had been removed from office; and even went so far as to ask to be allowed to resign on a reduced pension rather than countenance what he thought a wrong policy of the Secretary of State. The judicial branch too expect some steps if, as is still rumoured, Sir R. West retires from Council in April. One of the judges of the High Court is looked upon as his probable successor, though he is known to have a rival in the occupant of the office of Legal Remembrancer. It is said that some proposal for the appointment of a Provisional Member of Council has been made at Bombay, the only recent precedent being that of Mr. Hope. Mr. Candy, the Judge of Poona, Dr. Pollen, his *locum tenens*, and Mr. Fulton, who holds the higher appointment of Judicial Commissioner in Burma, are talked of as eligible for the High Court, if a European official is appointed.

A preliminary forecast of the mustard crop in Assam shows that the sowings are more extensive than last year, but below the average of the preceding five years. The prospect are at present fair.

Wild elephants are growing so scarce in Ceylon that Government may have to protect them absolutely from the gun of the sportsman. The matter is being considered, for the supply of working elephants is rapidly diminishing.

There was an increase of over one and three-quarter lakhs in the income of municipalities in Bengal during the year 1890-91. The total funds [illegible]ble for expenditure amounted to about [illegible] lakhs, the expenditure nearly 28 lakhs, [illegible] a closing balance of about 3½ lakhs. Burdw[illegible] Rajshahye and Orissa showed the greatest im[illegible]ement in income derived from taxation.

The statement that the Amir of Bokhara had gone to St. Petersburg is contradicted by news received overland from Bokhara: from which it appears that he had only gone to visit places like Shah-i-Sabz, in the vicinity of Bokhara. The only notability who has gone to St. Petersburg from that part of the world is the Khan of Organj, who went in hopes of making an arrangement by which Organj could be freed from the rule of the Russian garrison which has been quartered there for many years. He wished, in fact, to be put upon the same footing as the Amir of Bokhara; but his appeal was, according to our information, summarily rejected.

A press agency learns that a demand has been made upon Lord Russell for a public retractation of the allegations made against the girl Williams in the hearing of the Russell matrimonial suit, and ample compensation for the injury done. Failing this an action is threatened, with damages laid at £10,000. Mrs. Williams was foster mother to Lord Russell, and when she and her husband took charge of the house at Teddington it was stipulated that their two daughters should be housemaids. There were no other servants. It is alleged by friends of the family that the youngest daughter became engaged to Lord Russell, and it is strongly denied that any misconduct such as that described took place between them. The girl declares that on one occasion she was compelled to flee from Lord Russell to her mother's protection. She and her parents were then dismissed, and they claimed compensation for dismissal. Lord Russell paid £500, as the Williamses allege, on account of the dismissal, on condition that the daughter brought no action for breach of promise. The girl says she received no money.

Brooklyn, a city of 700,000 inhabitants, which holds the same relation to New York as the Surrey side of London holds towards the Middlesex side of the Metropolis, was the scene a few days ago of a prize fight between two professional "lady sloggers," which took place at the Grand Theatre in the presence of a crowded house. A number of prominent city officials and political leaders were favoured with seats upon the stage, and a captain of police, with a squad of constables, was there to preserve order. The combatants were Hattie Leslie, who calls herself the "female John L. Sullivan, and Gussie Freeman, who bears the soubriquet of "Lonely." Hattie was dressed in black "fighting tights" and the white silk tunic, while Gussie was arrayed in tights and tunic of virgin white. The sparring is reported to have been very scientific until the third round, when Gussie, enraged by having had her head in chancery, cast science to the winds and commenced to scratch and claw and bite. The referee now stopped the fight, which he awarded to the fair 145lb. Hattie. Both women were badly injured and covered with blood, and on the following morning four out of the six great metropolitan newspapers of New York devoted a column and more to the description of the "scrap."

An odd point in connection with journalism is raised. Mr. Labouchere, as editor and proprietor of *Truth*, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to deny that he is personally responsible for all that appears in that paper, at all events in the matter of literary opinion. It appears that *Truth* has recently been abusing one of Mr. Hall Caine's novels, or at all events pronouncing it dull, while some weeks ago the same novel was highly praised in the columns of *Truth*. As the *Pall Mall* has commented on this divergence of opinion, and apparently (though the notion is a curious one for any trained journalist to adopt) thinks that the whole of what appears in *Truth* appears from one pen, Mr. Labouchere has written to point out that he employs a reviewer to review books, though he also occasionally writes a book paragraph himself, and that the simple solution of divergent views is that the reviewer formed one opinion of Mr. Hall Caine's book, while Mr. Labouchere himself formed quite another.

When a gentleman who has been courting a lady for eight years suddenly marries another, is it a valid excuse that this former sweetheart had a violent temper? A jury at the Manchester Assizes who have given Miss Sarah Yates, a tailoress of Bury, £150 by way of consolation for the faithlessness of Thomas Heap, a printer of that town, were evidently of opinion that it is not. Yet the violent temper seems clearly to have been something more than the tardy excuse of a "laggard in love." Miss Yates confessed that she "used now and again to give the defendant the rough side of her tongue." On one occasion, having a difference with him, she cracked (defendant said "broke," but the lady insisted on "cracked") one of the windows of a greenhouse with an umbrella. One day she met him in the street and "poked him in the back" with the same handy weapon. When on another occasion her lover's conduct had given her dissatisfaction she returned him his photograph with the eyes carefully gouged out and the throat cut. Finally, instead of refunding a sum of money which her sweetheart had placed in her hands she employed it in bringing against him an action of breach of promise. Possibly Mr. Heap may have been right in thinking that the lady would not be a desirable partner. But no doubt the Manchester jury were of opinion that Mr. Heap ought to have found out all about Miss Yates's violent temper in something less than eight years.

The Irish National Federation of America gave a dinner at New York on Dec. 8 to the Earl of Aberdeen. The gathering comprised a large section of the Irish-Americans of wealth and position who support Mr. Gladstone's views upon Home Rule. The political effect of this dinner, the correspondent of the *Standard* says, has been somewhat diminished by the passing of Resolutions by the Council of the Irish National League, which represents the rank and file of the party, as the Federation represents a similar though superior element. These resolutions declare that Lord Aberdeen's ideas of Home Rule are inferior to those of Mr. Balfour, and are not acceptable. The Parnellites denounce the Federation as a non-representative body, which has been organised privately, and never endorsed by any open public meeting. The report of the dinner and the Resolutions being published together in the newspapers, the dissensions between the Irish factions are rather aggravated than allayed.

Mr. Crisp, the nominee of the Democratic caucus, was elected Speaker in the House of Representative on Dec. 8. The Republican minority supported the candidature of the former Speaker, Mr. Reed. The selection of Mr. Crisp by the Democratic caucus is regarded as unfavourable to Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Crisp, in a speech accepting the nomination of the Democratic caucus, said significantly that his election meant that no step backward in tariff reform was to be taken.

An alarming explosion of gas occurred at Albert Gate Mansions, London, on the 4th inst, resulting in serious injury to four workmen. The premises are in the occupation of a Mr. Humphrey, and at 2 o'clock one of the servants was searching for an escape of gas in one of the lower rooms with a naked light, when there was a tremendous explosion, which had the effect of completely wrecking the five rooms on the first floor. Four men in the service of a builder, who were at work underneath, were so severely injured by falling bricks and timber that they had to be conveyed to St. George's Hospital. Four fire engines attended, and a large number of policemen were present. The condition of the injured men is most critical. The first floor presents the appearance of having suffered from the effects of a bomb-shell explosion. The ground floor was untouched. A large room on the ground floor, owned by the Skating Rink Company, is also undamaged, beyond the breaking of a skylight. The hall was crowded at the time of the explosion with lady and gentleman skaters, but the report being to a great extent drowned by the band which was playing, it was not till some time afterwards that the rink skaters were aware of what an escape they had had from what might have been a serious calamity.

In spite of the efforts to suppress the real condition of the famine striken districts, stories are filtering through to St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the *Standard* says, which show that the utmost vigilance of the authorities will be necessary in order to prevent grave disorders. In the Government of Samara the peasants are already origanising pillaging bands, and any attempt to denounce them is met by anonymous letters threatening incendiarism and murder. In short, the small police force is totally inadequate to repress the villagers. In one hamlet, after the theft of a load of corn, the inhabitants *en masse* declared themselves to be guilty with a view to be arrested and fed. Such behaviour quite nonpluses measures of repression. Much the same state of things prevails in the Province of Viatka, where the peasantry either commit crime in order to get arrested, or else kill themselves and their children, generally by suffocation with charcoal.

A new Russian ironclad of 10,280 tons has just been finished at the Sebastopol shipbuilding yards. Her length from stem to stern is 340 feet, breadth of beam 69 feet, and depth 26 feet. The engines are of 16,000 horse-power, and the speed of the vessel is from 14 to 17·5 knots per hour. The new vessel, which is named George the Victorious, will be armed with six long-range 12-inch guns, mounted *en barbette*, seven 6-inch guns mounted on the battery deck, eight quick-firing guns of the Baranovsky model, six 37-millimetre quick firing guns for the tops, and seven torpedo propelling tubes.

The following information regarding the effective strength and distribution of the Russian Navy has been published in St. Petersburg. The Navy consists at the present time of 36 first-rate vessels (of which 28 are Baltic and 8 in the Black Sea), 48 second class ships (38 in the Baltic and 10 in the Black Sea), 83 third-class ships (whereof 49 are in the Baltic, 27 in the Black Sea, 7 in the Caspian, and 5 at the port of Vladivostock), and 20 vessels of the fourth-class (17 being in the Baltic and 3 in the Black Sea). The Navy is officered by two admirals-in-chief—namely, the Grand Dukes Constantine Nicholaievitch and Alexis Alexandrovitch—11 admirals, 34 vice-admirals, 29 rear-admirals, 285 superior officers, and 937 officers of lower grades. There are, in addition, 27 officers having control over special and technical services, such as naval engineers, ships' engineers, gunners and pilots, and under them are 329 superior and 672 lower grade officers. The total number of seamen and marines in the Russian Navy is 30,500 men.

A Berlin correspondent learns that the Emperor William will return the visit of King Charles of Roumania in March. The Emperor will be accompanied by his brother Prince Henry and the members of the Princely House of Hohenzollern. The stay in Bucharest will last three days. On his way there the Emperor will stay a day at Weimar, whence with the Emperor Francis Joseph he will pay a visit to Pesth, which he wishes to see. King Charles will meet his august guest at Verciorowa on the frontier. Great festivities will mark the visit.

The following is official information on the principal features of a new Spanish Customs Tariff approved in the Council of Ministers on Dec. 6. The tariff will contain two columns of duties—maxima for nations without treaties, and minima for nations with treaties—but Government reserving full power to make further concessions even below the minima duties of the new tariff to such nations as consent to make reciprocity treaties with Spain. If possible the Spanish colonies will be excluded from all new treaties, and Spain will not put in any treaty clauses stipulating the most favoured nation treatment. The new tariff will very much increase duties on all foreign manufactured goods, particularly on machinery, iron, hardware, cotton and woollen goods, silks, breadstuffs, and cattle and horses. It is a complete victory for the Protectionists, as it virtually restores the *regime* existing in 1877, before all the treaties of commerce that are about to expire in 1892.

THE CHIN HILLS OPERATIONS.

A Haka telegram of 27th December says:—The head-quarters of the 4th Madras Pioneers, under Colonel Porteous, marched in to-day. They will not remain in Haka more than a few days, but go into camp almost immediately, for road-making. The Boungshe column has not yet started. The Tlangtlang column cannot start until the Boungshe column has worked up to Haka, in doing which it will take about a month and the Tashoon column cannot start before the Tiangtlang column returns. The Tiantlang column, which will be the first to start from here, will be composed as follows: Staff, Commanding Major A. G. F. Brown, D. S. O., 39th, Garhwalis; Staff Officer, Lieutenant I. H. Grant, 39th Garhwalis; Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant C. A. Ballard, Norfolk Regiment; Senior Medical Officer, Surgeon Newland, I. M. S.; Political Officer, Mr. Macnabb; troops 2 guns, 8th Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant Bland, 100 men, King's Royal Rifle under Captain Markham, 150 Garhwalis under Lieutenant E. J. Evatt, 25 Pioneers under Lieutenant Swan, and possibly 50 Mounted Infantry. The transport will be for the most part coolies from India, under Captain Knowles. One hundred Garhwalis, under Lieutenant Evatt, accompanied by Mr. Tuck, leave on Saturday for Hanta to apprehend two murderers. Hanta is about thirty miles off and the column will be out about a week. It may be remembered that this village was burnt by Captain Hunter and some of the 10th Bengal Infantry in February 1890, for raiding. In case of disturbance Lieutenant Evatt will be joined at Hanta by 50 rifles of the 10th Burma Regiment.

A later message reports that the Rifles, under Captain Markham, have arrived, and the 12th Burma Regiment head-quarters has got to Kan. When the latter march in the strength of the force will be complete, with the exception of the troops composing the Boungshe column, which will not arrive for another month. There is much fever among the troops who have lately arrived, contracted at Kan, through which place hardly any one seems to pass without a touch of it. It is getting bitterly cold at nights, and there is ice every morning now on all the little puddles. The Garhwalis are keen football players, and there is a game of sorts every afternoon on the small parade ground, in which nearly all the officers join.

INDIA—A LAND OF INCONGRUITIES.

The Mahomedans, says a writer in *Chambers's Journal*, look with the most utter contempt on everybody who is not of their religion, and feel equal hatred and jealousy for Hindu and Englishman alike. They reject the opportunities—that the more pliant Hindus have been quick to take advantage of—afforded by our offering the means of education and subsequent employment to the natives of India; and prefer to dream sulkily of the days of their bygone glory, or of the bloody revenge they would execute could the sword of Islam once more sweep accros the land. Wherever we English live in India, there the three races are found together. Our servants are drawn equally from both the native classes. Cooks and table-servants are invariably Mahomedans; while grooms, bearers, gardeners, and outdoor servants generally, are usually Hindus. Through this circumstance, perhaps, order in the household is better maintained, as each class, so ready to take advantage of and swindle the master themselves, keep a sharp eye on the sins of the other party. Mussulman and Hindu live side by side in the bazaars amicably enough to all appearances, except when some festival, with its processions and drums and noise, goads the opposite faction to madness like an Orange band among the Fenians. Heads are then broken, and blood is freely, if harmlessly, spilt, till the police, and sometimes even the military, hunt both sides impartially about the streets until they disappear. As the races are intermingled so are their religions. In the throng of the street the Mahomedan spreads his praying-cloth and prostrates himself towards Mecca almost in the shadow of the Hindu temple; and the sweet sound of English church bells mingles with the voice of the muezzin and the braying Hindu conch. At your own church gates may be seen the dirty little wayside Hindu shrine of mud, granished with bits of red rag and garlands of marigolds, and black with the smoke of votive lamps; while, if you happen to live near any sacred city, you will be edified by the spectacle of hundreds of hideous fakirs, rivalling each other in the loathsomeness of their attire, and the ingenious unpleasantness of their self-imposed penances, walking, crawling, or rolling along the road, or prowling about your servants' quarters in search of alms.

In all his farming operations the native clings with the greatest obstinacy to the ways and customs of his forefathers. Travelling by rail over the hundreds of miles of fertile plains in the north of India, during the spring harvest, past the wretched little clusters of mud hovels, where the agricultural population live, one may see everywhere among the fields the mud-plastered thrashing floors on which the wheat is being trampled out of the ear by bullocks. On the great heaps of grain and chaff and broken straw lie the men watching the noisy children who keep the cattle on the move and the women laboriously reaping the ears of wheat one by one with a small knife. Then, if there be any breeze, one sees the women standing on the top of a bullock cart or other elevation, with baskets poised gracefully over their heads, pouring down a stream of grain from which the chaff is blowing like a cloud of smoke. When the grain thus primitively thrashed and winnowed is transferred from the creaking, crawling bullock-waggons to the railway train, it bids farewell to the leisure of the Old World; the demon of steam takes possession of it; and hurrying from train to ship, from the sunny plains of India to the murky docks of England, it passes into the whirring machinery of the mills at home. Under the walls of the great woollen mills at Cawnpore, whose huge many-windowed blocks are nowadays more suggestive of Manchester than of mutinies and massacres, there may be seen natives weaving cloth just as they did before Cæsar conquered us skin-clad savages in Britain. [illegible] sticks driven into the ground have the warp [illegible] between them, while the woof is laboriously [illegible] across the threads from a shuttle held in his hand. The yarn they use has been spun on the rudest imaginable spinning-wheel, or made by the help of distaff and spindle, the latter weighted with a stone ring similar to those found in Celtic barrows at home.

I remember a curious scene at Cawnpore some years ago. I was living on the banks of the Ganges, not a quarter of a mile from the notorious massacre ghat where Nana Sahib's treachery overwhelmed the unfortunate captives he had deluded with the hope of release. From the edge of my compound on the river about a mile of the stream was visible, and on this stretch of water there were seldom less than a couple of deceased Hindus to be seen floating with the current, or stranded on a sandbank with half a dozen vultures tugging at them. Bones and skulls were scattered along the banks, and even carried into the garden by the vultures, where they had to be periodically collected by the gardener and returned to the sacred river. The next house was a regimental mess, so close that we had the full benefit of its band on guest-nights. One moonlit evening the band was playing when a violent thunderstorm came on. At one moment the river would be lit up by the sudden glare of lightning, at the next the cosy lights from the mess house would shine out into the darkness. The band, as if by arrangement, played some weird overture which mingled with and now and then was lost amid the thunder and the howling wind. In the short lulls the moan of Jacals and the cries of startled birds came over the water to join in the concert. The scene was incongruous enough. There was the mess-room, brilliant with lights, the table glittering with silver and flowers, and twenty Englishmen dining luxuriously on the very edge of the black storm-lashed waters of the sacred river that was bearing past its dead within a few yards of them. Then the storm passed; the moon shone out from among the breaking clouds, and the refrain of a dreamy waltz changed the picture from one of fury into peace in a few moments. But the ominous black specks still broke the silvery surface of the water; and the name of England may be but a faded memory ere the old Ganges ceases to take its dead children to its bosom, as it used to do, perhaps, when the ice-cap of the glacial epoch lay thick on the British Isles.

The old adage of "Many a slip 'twixt the [illegible] and the lip" has just received verifica[illegible] Bickerton, Cheshire. A couple pre[illegible] selves for marriage, and on the Vic[illegible] bridegroom for the certificate that [illegible] been duly called at his native village [illegible] he confessed they were not, he [illegible] the impression that it was only neces[illegible] his sweetheart's in Cheshire. Notwi[illegible] sligh hitch, he wished the ceremony [illegible] the vicar was inflexible in his ref[illegible] ultimately had to leave the church [illegible] through the service. The event was [illegible] a disappointment, for a wedding br[illegible] been ordered at a neighbouring host[illegible] and bridegroom repaired thither, an[illegible] enjoy it immensely